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THE
ENGLISHWOMAN'S
REVIEW
of
Social and Industrial
Questions

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Advisory Editors:
JANET HOROWITZ MURRAY
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A Garland Series

THE
ENGLISHWOMAN'S
REVIEW
of
Social and Industrial
Questions

1893



GARLAND PUBLISHING, INC.

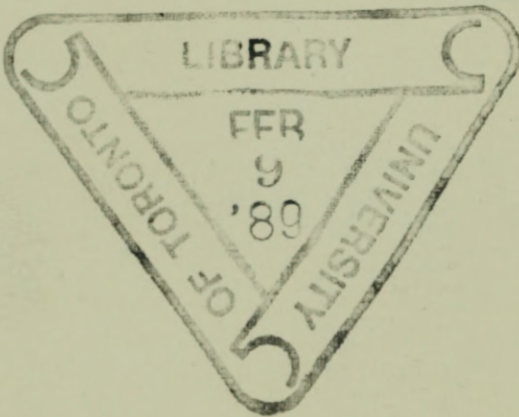
New York & London

1984

Bibliographical Note

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HQ
1101
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ISBN 0-8240-3750-2

Printed in the United States of America

THE
ENGLISHWOMAN'S REVIEW
OF
Social and Industrial Questions.

EDITED BY HELEN BLACKBURN.

VOL. XXIV.

JANUARY TO OCTOBER, 1893.

LONDON

PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF THE "ENGLISHWOMAN'S REVIEW,"

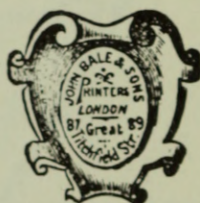
22, BERNERS STREET, OXFORD STREET, W.

AND FOR THE PROPRIETOR BY

WILLIAMS & NORGATE, 14, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London;
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WILLIAM MORRIS, 14, Bedford Square, London, W.

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New Series—Vol. XXIV. No. 1.

Jan. 15th, 1893.

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ENGLISHWOMAN'S REVIEW
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CONTENTS FOR JANUARY, 1893.

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OBITUARY.

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CORRESPONDENCE.—Women's University College, Germany.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON

PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF THE "ENGLISHWOMAN'S REVIEW,"

22, BERNERS STREET, OXFORD STREET, W.

AND FOR THE PROPRIETOR BY

WILLIAMS & NORGATE, 14, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London;
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EDITED BY HELEN BLACKBURN.

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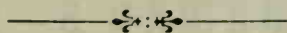
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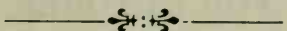
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Englishwoman's Review.

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ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

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FOREIGN NOTES.

PARAGRAPHS :

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Signor Lombroso. School Children's Dinners.
Women's Patents.

THE
ENGLISHWOMAN'S REVIEW
(NEW SERIES.)

No. CCXVI.—JANUARY 15TH, 1893.

ART. I.—CONFERENCE OF WOMEN WORKERS.

*Held in the Victoria Rooms, Clifton, Bristol,
Nov. 8th, 9th, 10th, 1892.*

"I DO not think we want information, so much as inspiration," wrote the Duchess of Bedford, President of the Central Conference Council, in a letter read at the opening of the Conference in Bristol on Nov. 12th.

But of the 250 delegates, and the many hundreds of women who attended as visitors during each of the three days of the Conference, there were probably few indeed who did not derive both information and inspiration from its earnest and impressive proceedings.

A session each morning, afternoon, and evening for three days, and on one afternoon two sections at work simultaneously, with the papers at each meeting followed by discussion, provides a wealth of material which can here be only indicated. Those who would seek full particulars should obtain the Report, which will shortly be in the hands of the public.*

Amongst so many, the papers necessarily vary, both

* Report of Central Conference of Women Workers. *Bristol*: J. W. Arrowsmith; *London*: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Price 2s.

in their intrinsic value and their relative value to the individual worker, but it seems none too much to say that there was not a single paper or discussion which, whether for information or for inspiration, did not elicit some helpful points, while many elicited many such points.

Selection is a work of difficulty, but perhaps the following extracts will bear out the general impression of the value of this opportunity for many women of many minds to meet on common ground. Our first extract shall be from Mrs. Alfred Marshall's paper on "Women's Friendly Societies." After remarking that "Trades Unions, Co-operation and Friendly Societies are the three great movements on which the English people may pride itself more than on any others; they all need resolution, self-sacrifice, fellow-feeling, and fellow-working; they all call forth and they all educate special faculties of the English race," Mrs. Marshall touched on the general aspect of thrift, thence taking up the advantages of the particular form of thrift embodied in Friendly Societies:

"But Friendly Societies are not merely Insurance Companies, they also promote good fellowship. The Friendly Society is as superior to the ordinary Insurance Society as the true Workman's Store is to the Civil Service Store. The Workman's Store, in so far as the true co-operation spirit is alive, has this element of good fellowship—the working together for the common good. It is this feeling of brotherhood in the Friendly Societies which gives them their special charm—a charm which could never exist if the work which they do were done by Government officials or by ordinary Insurance Societies.

"Friendly Societies have been favoured by the English tradition that Government should not regulate where regulation is not necessary. It has registered them carefully, but it has left them free in their management. It has helped them by its counsel in matters of order and actuarial calculation; that is, the numerical calculations which are required to secure that they are really sound."

Hitherto women's societies have prospered very little, therefore the paper proceeded to consider what methods had enabled men's societies to attain their ends:—

"Looking at men's societies, we find that those which are growing fastest are what are called *affiliated* societies, of which the Foresters and Oddfellows are the most conspicuous examples.

"An affiliated society consists of branches with a common centre. The branches, or Courts, are responsible for managing everything

that requires local knowledge and individual attention ; the centre is a council of representatives from the Courts, which draws up general rules, supplies information, assists in starting new Courts, and can undertake the management of those funds which may be administered by routine. . . . It is necessary that each Court should be responsible for its own sickness, so as to be able to bring personal knowledge and local opinion to bear as a safeguard against 'malingering'—or pretending sickness, and thus drawing on the fund dishonourably—which is one of the greatest difficulties with which Friendly Societies have to cope. This difficulty besets Mr. Blackley's scheme ; and it is one of the rocks ahead in German insurance schemes. Taking into account all these advantages of affiliation, it is not surprising that the Friendly Societies' Report for 1890 says:—"The most prominent fact of the period since 1875. . . has been the development of the affiliated societies as compared with isolated Friendly Societies."

The next paper, "Paying Occupations for Educated Women," by Miss Hubbard, may be not unaptly perhaps described as an expansion of the ideas contained in the following passages:—

"In recommending what I call the *scientific* side of domestic duties to educated women, as worthy of their attention—both as affording scope for their highest powers and offering the best prospects of permanent remuneration—I believe I am only anticipating what will be the opinion of us all a few Conferences off. . . .

"And here I may remark that *nothing* is to be had gratis in the employment market. Some few pounds in training or in working up a connection is a necessary preliminary to any remunerative calling whatsoever ; and I would emphasise this, for the tradition that while men workers have to be made at the cost of much time and labour, women are born mistresses of any art they may choose to adopt, dies hard, notwithstanding its obvious fallacy. . . .

"But it is, as I said before, for administrative and domestic posts that educated women should seek to prepare themselves. It is as heads of steam laundries, officials in elementary schools, asylums, and matrons of workhouses that women are most needed, and will in the future, I believe, obtain the most value for their services."

On the afternoon of the same day Mrs. Beddoe presided over the reading and discussion of papers, on "Emigration," by Mrs. Blanchard, and on "Industrial Conditions affecting Working Women," by Miss Isabella Ford (of Leeds). Mrs. Beddoe, in introducing the latter said,

"I would merely suggest the desirability of creating in our English women a feeling of greater self-respect, and of more honest pride in their various avocations. This may be brought about, it seems to me : 1st. By training girls for the occupations which they are likely to pursue, before they enter upon these occupations. In this way

we shall gradually get quit of the mass of worthless labour which now blocks the markets. In this training I would include those intended for domestic service, a great re-action in favour of which is sure to take place, so soon as some of the prejudices existing on both sides have been removed, and so soon as a few trifling alterations have been introduced to bring the employment more into tone with the feeling of the present day. It should not be forgotten, that in the coming time, it will most probably be the hard and necessary work which will be the well-paid work, consequently the position of the general servant may be better than that of the lady's maid, the help, or the upper housemaid. 2ndly. By better housing in all directions, especially in the one which makes lodging attainable by single women at the lowest rate that can be, and in the most independent manner that may be, provided that the ways and customs of respectable and orderly households are strictly observed. 3rdly. By the increase of Women's Societies. I do not venture to say what these societies ought to be; but the progress that has been made, of late years, in this direction, is most gratifying."

The passages we had marked for quotation prove far too numerous; just one other sample shall be given. It is from the paper on "The Conditions of Effectual Work amongst the Poor," by Miss Margaret Sewell.

"I think we make a mistake in first forming an ideal for them. Surely our business is, not to try and force people—a vain task—into our moulds, but to take their ideal, even if it is not so high as we think it should be, and setting it before us, seek to help them to realise all that is best in it. Our own ideal—a high one—is, stating it roughly, to help people to be good, and to relieve suffering. If we examine closely, we shall find that the working out of our ideal often clashes with the working out of theirs. After all, suffering is not the worst thing that can happen to any of us, and we forget how much we would willingly undergo ourselves for certain ends. Speaking quite generally, I believe the poor are prepared to suffer in the cause of gaining a certain and independent livelihood. But many of our methods tend to destroy independence, and to intensify the element of uncertainty; and working against, instead of with them, we are apt to fail either to make them happy or good, happiness and goodness being greatly dependent upon a man being 'at peace within.' Soundness of opinion with regard to ideals and conditions of the labouring classes has, I think, been greatly damaged by the character of popular literature on the subject. It is for the most part called into existence by the need of raising money for some special object, with the result that it is designedly sensational, and picks out for its matter facts which may in themselves be true, but are most untrue if taken as typical."

These samples may suffice to indicate the variety of talent, thought, and experience brought to bear at the Conference. But no one paper created so profound an impression as that by Mrs. Fawcett, read at a meeting

of Rescue Workers in the smaller Hall on the afternoon of the second day, on amendments required in the Criminal Law Amendment Act, in which she pointed out the flaws which render that Act almost nugatory. The paper, together with the discussion and others read in the same section, on "Medical Homes," by Mrs. Stanley Boyd, on "Classification of Homes," by Miss Poole, and on "Police Matrons," by Mrs. Pearsall Smith, will be published separately as an appendix to the Report. The most striking moment of the whole Conference was at the concluding afternoon meeting, when the Duchess of Bedford's paper on "Quiet Hours," read by the clear gentle voice of Miss Clifford, seemed to fall as a message of peace and repose on the souls of that large audience, and after they rose to sing the doxology all lingered, as if unwilling to break the spell.

Not the least noticeable feature of this gathering—in which, by the way, work was brightened by social evenings at the College the evening before it began, and at the Grammar School the evening after its labours were over—was the perfect smoothness with which all its arrangements were worked, and the harmonious co-operation of workers of every section of thought and creed, in their interchange of experience how to labour for the common good.

WORKERS.

THE New Year stood by my side,
In garments of spotless white,
Fresh and pure, in her stainless pride,
And her forehead starred with light.
Whilst thick on her mantle's fold,
The glittering hoar frost lay,
Sparkling crystals of radiant cold,
Reflecting the light of day.

I sighed as she bent o'er me,
 "Say, what boon do you bring?
 Have you hidden the gift of liberty
 Among the blossoms of spring?"
 "I bring what God sends," she said,
 "My mission is that of fate,
 'Tis yours to work for the truth o'erhead,
 To work, and perchance—to wait."
 "I cannot wait," was my moan,
 "Hasten the good to be!
 Our years are only as snowflakes blown,
 From Time to Eternity."
 "What matters that," she said,
 "So that your life has been
 A stepping stone, where firm feet shall tread
 To bridge the gulf between."
 "My garments are only fair
 Where the hoar frost crystals stray,
 Yet, not a gem, 'mid the myriads there,
 But the sunlight will melt away;
 Melt, to mellow the earth,
 Round the heart of the bursting seed,
 Which will wake to life at the spring's glad birth,
 And the hungry millions feed."

WARNER SNOAD.

ART. II.—TOUCHING THE POOR LAW.

I.—*Workhouse Reform.*

THE new order of the Local Government Board, lowering the qualification for guardians of the poor from the £20 to £40 a year rental, which has hitherto been required, to a uniform rate of £5, combined with the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the condition of the aged poor in workhouses,* are

* A Royal Commission to consider—"Whether any alterations in the system of Poor Law relief are desirable in the case of persons whose destitution is occasioned by incapacity for work resulting from

circumstances likely to draw increased attention to the return of women as Poor Law Guardians.

The first because it widens the area whence guardians can be drawn and thus increases the number of potential women candidates.

The second because it may be expected to disclose some of the valuable experience which has been gathered by ladies like Miss Octavia Hill, Miss Maud Stanley, Miss Florence Davenport-Hill, Miss Clifford, Miss Cons, and many others who could be mentioned—whose work has brought them for years into close contact with existing evils and practical remedies.

Although the Government continue to observe the old-fashioned habit of excluding women from the Commission itself, they can scarcely carry on the inquiries they are appointed to make without calling forth the evidence of women, should they not even yet repent them of omitting this representative element from a body highly representative in so many respects.

Some observations in a letter from Miss Brodie-Hall in the *Times* of December 16th, on the treatment of old women in workhouses, may be aptly quoted in this connection. Miss Brodie-Hall begins by saying:—

“Poor Law reform is the cry of the day, and attention is directed on all sides to the treatment and condition of the old people in our workhouses, a large percentage of whom, it is claimed, are deserving of a better fate. But are not many of the schemes brought forward attempts to achieve by heroic measures that which, to a large extent, lies within the scope and power of the Poor Law as it now exists, if only it were thoroughly well administered with some view to uniformity?”

“Many of the undesirable conditions of workhouse life may be

old age;” “Or whether assistance could otherwise be afforded in those cases.” The Queen has approved of the appointment of Lord Aberdare as chairman, and the following as members of the Commission:—The Prince of Wales, Lord Lingen, Lord Brassey, Lord Playfair, The Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P., The Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, Sir H. E. Maxwell, Bart., M.P., Mr. C. S. Roundell, M.P., Mr. James Stuart, M.P., Dr. W. A. Hunter, M.P., Mr. Joseph Arch, M.P., Mr. Albert Pell, Mr. Henry Broadhurst, Mr. J. J. Henley, C.B., Mr. Charles Booth, Mr. C. S. Loch, Mr. A. C. Humphreys-Owen, Mr. J. J. Stockall. The secretary to the Commission will be Mr. E. Austin Browne, of the Local Government Board.

traced to two causes—(1) a careless or ignorant administration of the law ; (2) the apathy of the philanthropic public on Poor Law matters generally, and their mistaken belief that in a State Department Christian philanthropy will find neither welcome nor scope."

After speaking of the usefulness of a rota of lady visitors to the various wards, as helping to eliminate the chronic grumbling and quarrelling which is one of the greatest trials the officials have to contend with, Miss Brodie-Hall points out the value of a better classification in removing the hardships of the respectable old people. She reminds us that in regard to the separation of aged couples, the law requires the guardians to provide separate rooms for those over sixty. Again, the lamentable deficiency in some workhouses of any such things as books, papers, games, toys, for the children—

"Is not the fault of the Poor Law, but of its administrators ; a very sufficient supply of all these is generally forthcoming when the need is once made known ; a collecting box at the railway station will in large towns furnish sufficient newspapers and magazines, and the children of the upper classes will gladly send contributions of their old toys and games. If voluntary effort is inadequate, guardians are enjoined to supplement the supply from the rates, and in a circular letter issued by the Local Government Board two years ago, the importance is strongly urged of providing books, periodicals and illustrated papers for the adults, as well as bats, balls, skipping-ropes and toys for the children.

"Several other points capable of improvement might be mentioned, but I do not hesitate to say that if the law as it stands were perfectly administered, its possibilities fully taken advantage of, and voluntary assistance invited and generously given, our old people would be placed in a position of real comfort and freedom from any hardship further than that attaching to institutional life of any kind, and this without waiting for any of the proposed 'Poor Law Reforms.'"

Miss Brodie-Hall then suggests three remedies, which may not be heroic, but which are according to the genius and within the resources of a country whose best institutions have grown up by calling forth the individual energies and responsibilities of its citizens.

"Whatever causes may have combined in the past to accentuate the discomforts of pauper life, I speak without fear of contradiction as to three effectual remedies :—(1) The election on every board of at least three or four capable women ; (2) the election to the important post of matron, of women of education and refinement ;

(3) the prohibition of the Local Government Board to the employment of paupers as nurses in the infirmary and sick wards."

Truly it all comes in the end to the one central principle—put your work in the most competent hands. A machine that requires special technical knowledge will not work without friction in untrained hands, neither will household management, be it on a large scale or small. It requires a practical training, which falls to the lot of few men but of many women. Where such knowledge is required—as assuredly it is in the administration of our poor law—the common-sense of the British people will some day awaken to the need of selecting trained hands for the work, and if the Commission hastens that awakening it will accomplish much.

II.—*Boarding Out.*

Miss Mason's Report on the Boarding out of Pauper Children contained in the Report of the Local Government Board, issued in November, surpasses its predecessors in interest, inasmuch as every year brings additional experience of the working of the system, and the inspector can report with profounder knowledge, and that drawn from a wider area.

Eleven new Committees are referred to by Miss Mason. Referring to her methods of inspection, she observes that it is the Committees living on the spot to whom the care of the children is entrusted. "My attention is directed rather to teaching the Committees how to inspect than to inspecting a large number of children myself," and numerous incidents in this report show that the inspector is becoming more and more a common centre for reference and consultation by the Committees. Nothing tends more to show Miss Mason's own conviction that the system, when properly worked, is the best for these children of the State, than the earnestness with which she enforces the chief dangers attending it. There are (1) wholesale and indiscriminate advocacy, (2) superficial inspection or supervision. Space forbids going into detail of the various rocks and shoals pointed out by Miss Mason under these heads, but any who wish to take up this

work and desire to steer clear of them, will learn much from this report.*

Last year Miss Mason was able to report the appointment of a lady inspector of the homes under the Children's Holiday Fund, in consequence of abuses she had incidentally discovered, and this year it is stated that the Church of England "Waif and Stray" Society has taken a like satisfactory step and appointed Miss Lee (guardian in Marylebone) to inspect the children boarded out by the Society.

Amongst many suggestive passages which we should like to quote, the following may be chosen wherewith to close this brief notice. (Miss Mason had been speaking of visits and inspection from some committees of gentlemen; she then adds):—

"The inspection of foster homes is too often regarded in the same manner as the inspection of an institution, and attention is directed chiefly to the situation of the cottage and the manner in which it is kept—whether clean, tidy, comfortable or otherwise. This is an entirely wrong view of the boarding-out system, the object of which is to graft each child into a respectable family as one of its members. The treatment of the child rather than the condition of the cottage is thus the point to be ascertained. I have found children really well cared for in a rough and dirty cottage; and others neglected, starved, ill-treated or beaten, in one that was beautifully kept and well furnished."

* The Annual Report of the Local Government Board is published by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, Printers to the Queen, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, E.C., and 32, Abingdon Street, Westminster, and may be obtained through any bookseller.

ART. III.—WOMEN ON COUNTY BOARDS IN OHIO.

A CORRESPONDENT has kindly furnished us with a passage from a private letter from Ohio which will, we think, be of interest to all readers of the REVIEW, as illustrating the work which women are being called on to do for the public good. The passage describes an incident in connection with the Board of County Visitors, consisting of three men and three women, which is now appointed in every county of the State, to visit county asylums and prisons, and generally watch over public benevolence and reformatory work. The writer, we may add, was appointed without her knowledge, the first intimation of her appointment being a call from the judge to inform her of what had been done.

“You may remember that one of the duties of the Board of County Visitors is to act as guardians *ad litem* of children against whom proceedings are instituted to send them to the reform school. Our Board had a notification to attend the police court last Monday afternoon, and the ladies did attend, but not one of the three men put in an appearance. We were shown into the Mayor's private office, and there found four women who, as soon as they knew we were ‘the ladies,’ began to give us their views of the case. Presently the Mayor appeared and conducted us into court—giving us ladies chairs in a prominent place close under his desk. The trial then began—the defendant being a snip of a small boy who sat on a bench by himself, and rubbed his eyes from time to time with a little red handkerchief. Very forlorn and wretched he looked, and his mother and sisters and a neighbour were much distressed; but it was no time for emotion on our part, we were there to study his best interests, and I made as scientific an examination of his face and head and those of his relatives as I could in the time and circumstances. The Mayor examined the witnesses, taking care that we heard all they said, and translating the evidence given in German. From all it appeared that the child was a hopeless little truant, and that nothing could keep him in school. The Mayor then asked us to question the witnesses and to say anything we had to say against the sentence he thought indicated, namely, reform school. Mrs. E. said a good deal in favour of giving him another chance. I suggested that he should be asked why he would not go to school, and several other questions—all of which was done—and then the Mayor sentenced him to reform school, and took us into his private office to tell us that he could suspend the sentence if we were not satisfied. We talked all the circumstances over with him. Mrs. E.

was for another chance, I for the reform school, Mrs. L. on the fence. When they realised how perfectly incapable his mother and sisters had shown and expressed themselves to be in giving him any discipline, they conceded that his greatest good meant being placed where he would be taught to control himself and work, and so we agreed in the sentence. It was dreadful to go back and face the tears of the relatives and sobs of the boy. We tried to assure them that this was his chance in life, but, poor things, they saw only the separation. He was a stubborn sly boy, and had been systematically deceiving his mother, and so I felt no reason to be moved by the weeping. Do you not think this a great responsibility for the Board? and to think that the men left it all to us ladies! 'There is to be another case next Monday, and then the Mayor says 'the band will play,' for there is an irate and drunken father to be met. We are to be on hand again. I am going to post myself in truant and some other laws before the next occasion."

A subsequent letter says of the second case alluded to:—

"We did everything that we could to get the relations to take up the boy's case and send him away from his drunken father—mother he had none. But they could not, and the father would not, and no one could help and it had to be industrial school. You will see that county visitors have a responsible position. We are actually public officials, members of the State Board of Charities. We have no compensation, not even our travelling expenses."

ART. IV.—THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT IN GALICIA.

WE have already seen in what way, and with what surprising success—considering the very unfavourable conditions under which their activity must necessarily be exercised—the women of that part of the old republic of Poland subjected to the power of Russia have been able to assert themselves, and to elevate their own position, as regards professional status and economic independence. We have lately received from the same obliging correspondent, to whom we have been indebted for the statistics and history of female employment in

the kingdom of Poland, some further particulars concerning the development of the woman question in Galicia, or the province which fell to the share of the Austrian monarchy in 1772. As is well known, those Poles, who are subjects of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, enjoy a measure of freedom and self-government, which, though far from entirely satisfying the national aspiration, and only applying to about a sixth part of the whole Polish nation, yet contrasts in a remarkable degree with the unmitigated despotism of Russia, or even the vexatious tyranny of the more civilised Prussian monarchy. Under these more favourable political conditions we should expect the intelligence of the more thoughtful of the women to concern itself with a higher range of subjects and wider aspirations, and such indeed we find to be actually the case. In the paper which we now proceed to translate, almost literally, the first place is given to the higher education movement, which appears to have been most successfully initiated.

"Until quite recently," writes our correspondent, "the education both of boys and girls was entirely in the hands of the clergy, who kept up several schools in the convents. As everywhere else, the boys' schools were the first to come under government supervision, which does not prevent there still being a great many attached to convents. It is only within the last two decades that private schools for girls were founded, embracing the curriculum of the first four classes of boys' gymnasiums.

"The first who endeavoured to improve the education of women, and to give it a more real and solid foundation, was Dr. Baraniecki, of Cracow. He had travelled much, and visited several educational institutions for women; and on returning to his own country resolved to try to elevate the standard of education for Galician women. This is the more worthy of notice because at that time higher education for women was only slightly discussed in a few of the journals, and was not at all a theme of general interest.

"With this object he opened in 1868 (at the same time as the technical industrial museum owing its

origin to him), a school of a higher character for women, the courses being on the plan of preparatory classes for University studies. There were to be five divisions—a literary-historical, a natural science, an artistic side, a commercial and an economic division. Three of these only actually exist; but they are in a flourishing condition; the commercial side was never opened, because the number of pupils never reached twelve—the number necessary to begin the course; nor the economic section, on account of the great outlay needed to start it.

“The literary-historical section includes Polish history and literature, and those of other countries, and pedagogy. The natural history side includes physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, hygiene, and popular astronomy. The artistic department embraces drawing, painting, and sculpture. In all the divisions the teaching is given by professors of the highest standing in Cracow. The principal instructor in the artistic division is the well-known national painter, John Matejko. Several very well-known lady artists have been formed there, some of whom are teachers in the school. The historical and natural history courses last two years, though without the obligation of passing an examination at the end, as experience has shown that only 30 per cent. of the students care to go through it.

“Dr. Baraniecki's institution enjoys the highest reputation, both as affording a means to young ladies of continuing their education after leaving school, and for its indirect influence upon society generally, its pupils being generally sought after as teachers in private families, and easily obtaining good positions. A good many have also been prepared thereby for University studies abroad; this last category of students largely consists of women from the kingdom of Poland, Lithuania, and Volhynia.

“In spite, however, of the eminent usefulness of Dr. Baraniecki's institution, he has unhappily not yet been able to obtain any subsidy from the Government, nor from the town; it is therefore only supported by the students' fees, which do not nearly suffice for all the expenses; Dr. Baraniecki is consequently obliged to

make up the deficit out of his own pocket. What will therefore become of the school after his death is uncertain. In the course of its existence more than 2,000 students have passed through it. Several ladies, imitating Dr. Baraniecki's example, have since started girls' schools and institutions of much the same character in different parts of the country, with a two years' course, after which examinations are held for a diploma.

"Besides the higher education for women, technical education has also been taken largely into account. The schools at Zakopane (famous as a rising summer resort in the Carpathians) are the best known for such training. The lace school there was founded in 1883, in order to promote peasant industries, and to afford the mountaineers of the region an added means of gaining a living. The original foundress was Madame Helena Modrzejewska (known to London audiences as 'Modjeska') the famous actress, who gave for this purpose 1,200 florins. She was seconded by several well-wishers, who obtained a subsidy from the Government, and started the school with four pupils. The number is now 100. The course of instruction lasts two years, during the seven winter months, as in the summer the girls are occupied with pasturing cattle and agricultural work. Clever workers can earn 100 florins a year, and the most capable pupils receive a stipend to pursue their lace studies in Vienna. Two former pupils are now assistant teachers in the institution. The teaching is entirely free. Every kind of lace-work is taught, from Bohemian and French guipures to duchesse, reticello, &c. The yearly value of the lace made in the school comes to several thousand florins.

"A school of domestic economy has also been established by Countess Zamoyska in Zakopane; it includes pupils of all degrees, rich and poor, some being daughters of very aristocratic houses. They are taught cookery, dairy work, washing, embroidery, making and darning of linen, &c. The school possesses all modern appliances for domestic work, and the teaching is thorough; unfortunately the management of it is

rather too strict, and a little too much on conventual lines, as evinced by the letters of many of the students.

"A technical school for servant-girls has also been started in Lwow (Leopol), the capital of Galicia, with a view to instructing them in their work, and also in reading and writing. The classes are held on Sunday afternoons, the teachers giving their services gratis, and the institution being maintained by voluntary contributions. As an encouragement to thrift the pupils receive as rewards for progress and diligence savings bank-books. In connection with the school there is also a home for servants out of place, which, in order to increase its funds, and by way of affording instruction in a useful art for servants, carries on a flourishing laundry. Besides this, the school has a special division for children's nurses, who, besides reading and writing, are taught elementary physiology, with instruction concerning the diet and health of young children, and the use of simple medicines. They are also taught simple little songs, stories and verses, suitable to the intellect of their charges, with childish amusements and games.

"The activity of Galician women is not, however, exhibited by means of schools alone, but also in the forming of societies for various objects, among which are :—

"A society existing under the name of 'Women's work,' founded in Leopol, in 1875, the object of which is the raising of the value of feminine labour, and the perfecting thereof, the opening up of new employments and careers to women, and finally, for mutual assistance among all the members of the Society. It has arranged courses of book-keeping, telegraphy, and of instruction in handicrafts, such as book-binding, wood-engraving, tailoring, glove-making, and various branches of needle-work. Besides this the Society places out workers, and keeps a register for work. It prospers well, and is now in a flourishing condition."

Several unions, with a semi-political purpose of affording comfort and relief to Poles oppressed and tortured by the neighbouring Governments, have at all times existed among the women of Galicia. The latest of these was formed by a number of the women

of Leopold, on behalf of the victims of the persecution of the German Government in Posen. A land fund was raised for the benefit of the peasant proprietors, who, without such assistance, might have been compelled to sell their land to the Germans, thus entailing denationalization of the province. A fund of 8,357 florins 47 cents was thus raised, and devoted to the Posen Land Fund. It is remarkable that it was contributed by very small individual instalments, few of which exceeded five cents; the transaction, therefore, is remarkable as an instance of the strong patriotism distinguishing all classes of Poles, and for which the women have always been conspicuous—an expression of the same spirit which prompted the courage and self-sacrifice of the heroines of the insurrectionary movements.

“In 1878 a Society was formed in Cracow among teachers, for the purpose of creating an insurance fund, securing allowances to its members in case of sickness. It now numbers 200 members.

“There has been for the last two years a reading-room in Leopold for women, which, besides lending out books, has also undertaken to arrange celebrations of national significance, and to give lectures. These lectures were attended by hundreds of auditors, both men and women; but the clerical party taking offence at the progressive character of the institution, persuaded the educational authorities to forbid teachers holding government appointments to belong to the library, under pain of dismissal.

“The last year has been especially memorable in the annals of the woman's question in Galicia. At a meeting last year in July of workers in natural science at Cracow, Professor Karlowicz, of Warsaw, at the instance of a delegation of ladies, made a proposition to admit women to the divisions of medicine and philosophy. The proposal was at first accepted, but its further consideration was postponed. The Minister of Public Instruction has already permitted women to attend lectures at the Cracow University in 1889, though not as regular students, and only under condition of obtaining the consent every time of the rector,

and of each one of the professors. In spite of these troublesome conditions several women students entered themselves for lectures.

"Following up the proposal of Professor Karłowicz, the women of Galicia arranged a congress in the town of Stry, in September of last year, to consider means of gaining access for women to the University, and the result was an appeal to all the women of the province to follow the example of those of Bohemia in sending a petition to the Government for admission to the courses of medicine and philosophy, and also for the establishment of a gymnasium for girls. In April of the current year a second congress assembled, attended by many persons, both men and women. The proceedings this time took a more general character, including, besides the question of education, that of equal political rights, and the raising of women's industrial position. The proceedings were carried on under the presidency of Madame Prochnikowa and Madame Czajkowska. Among the papers read were: "on the necessity of a higher education for women," by Madame Czajkowska, ending with the suggestion of a petition to the Imperial Government, and a proposal to found schools on the model of the Bohemian 'Minerva,' by Madame Kobrynska. Madame Prochnikowa explained the necessity of endeavouring to gain equal political rights with men, universal suffrage, and the admission of women to political societies. Madame Wanda Koszyc enlarged on the condition of working women, the result of which was an appeal to the trades' unions, with the view of shortening the hours of work, and the raising of wages. It was resolved for the carrying on of a propaganda that these papers should be printed, and Madame Prochnikowa was elected as delegate to the women's congress which assembled in Vienna during June.

"It appears, however, doubtful whether Polish women will gain much by this congress, owing to the national jealousy shown to them by the Germans, who reproach them with their strong patriotic feeling. A proof of this is, that although some Czech women were admitted to the congress, as soon as they tried to

secure the support of the assembly for a petition to grant a subsidy to the sole school existing for the 100,000 Czechs in Vienna, they were met with a rude and ungracious refusal, upon which the offended Bohemian delegates naturally refused to take any further part in the proceedings.

"In June of the present year the women of Galicia sent an address of thanks to Count Wacław Kaun, one of the Czech deputies to the Imperial Parliament, thanking him for his support of the question of women's admission to the University. This is the latest move in the history of the woman's movement in Galicia."

We are promised full details of subsequent progress, and shall look for these with the greatest interest.

M. A. BIGGS.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

NOTES OF THE QUARTER.

It is with great satisfaction that we record that Viscount Wolmer (M.P. for Edinburgh West) has acceded to the request of the Central Committee of the National Society for Women's Suffrage that he will take charge of the Women's Suffrage Bill, in the approaching session. Such an announcement is an assurance that the interests of the measure will be vigilantly guarded.

The National Union of Conservative Associations for Scotland, which held its annual Conference in Edinburgh on November 8th, unanimously adopted a resolution in favour of Women's Suffrage, thus re-affirming the similar resolution passed at the Conference held in Dundee in 1890.

At the Annual Conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations for England, which took place at Sheffield, Sir Albert Rollit moved "that the revision of the registration laws is urgently called for," and in the course of his speech made reference to the inclusion of women ratepayers on the register, which was very cordially received.

Since the last issue of the *REVIEW*, full particulars have been received from New Zealand of the defeat of the Women's Suffrage clauses in the Electoral Bill, when they were to all appearance on the eve of becoming law. The Electoral Bill, as introduced by Mr. Ballance, by the interpretation of the word "person," to include women, gave womanhood suffrage pure and simple. The Bill also included clauses enabling sailors and shearers, whose avocations take them from home for long periods, to vote by what is termed "Elector's Right," that is, by means of forms transmitted through the post.

The Legislative Council introduced new clauses enabling women also to vote by elector's right. It was

held that in country districts, where the greater number of the voters would be many miles—often as much as twenty miles—from the polling booths, the option of voting by the post would tend to facilitate the exercise of the vote by women, and would practically give equal rights to women in the country, and women in the town districts.

As the proposed arrangement was purely optional, the promoters of the Women's Suffrage movement were willing to accept it, though they believed few women would care to avail themselves of the elector's right, and that nearly all would prefer to go to the poll in the usual manner. They held it to be unnecessary, but they would not sacrifice the question on that ground.

The House of Representatives, however, rejected the amendments. The usual course was then gone through of giving reasons on both sides. A conference between managers appointed by each House was held. Another conference, and yet another, but they failed to come to an agreement.

The managers on behalf of the Legislative Council offered to restrict the arrangement to country districts, and to prohibit postmasters from opening the ballot papers under severe penalties. But it was to no purpose. The opponents of Women's Suffrage availed themselves dexterously of the pretext that the secrecy of the ballot was in danger, and that women would vote under pressure, and in the end the Bill was dropped.

Some important meetings have taken place during the past three months in connection with the National Society for Women's Suffrage.

At Bristol during the Conference of Women Workers, the Committee of the Bristol and West of England Society had an At Home which was crowded to excess, and when Mrs. Fawcett gave a short address.

The Manchester Society held their Annual Meeting on November 16th, in the Mayor's parlour, Mr. Alderman Lloyd presiding in the absence of the Mayor, who was detained at the Assize Courts. Mrs. Fawcett and Mr. M'Laren, M.P., were the principal speakers.

In Luton, the local Committee arranged a public

meeting in the Town Hall on November 24th, Mr. Michael Cook in the chair, when Mrs. Ashford and Miss Mordan attended as a deputation from the Central Committee.

The supporters of the movement in Northampton organised a large and influential meeting in the Town Hall on December 12th, under the presidency of the Mayor, and addressed by Mr. Manfield, M.P., Mr. Barry, J.P., Mrs. Pender, Mrs. Fawcett and Mrs. Ashford.

The Midland Union of the Women's Liberal Federation, at a Conference in Cambridge, adopted Women's Suffrage.

The Law Students' Debating Society in Dublin opened their session with an address from the auditor, Mr. C. O'Kane Donegan. Some particulars of this important debate will be found below.

CONFERENCE OF CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

The annual conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations for Scotland was held in the Oddfellows' Hall, Edinburgh, on October 8th. There was a large attendance of delegates from all parts of Scotland. Mr. Cameron, of Lochiel, president of the Union, occupied the chair at the afternoon meeting.

Mr. MAUGHAN (Glasgow) moved: "That this conference is of opinion that the franchise ought to be extended to female rate-payers."

Mr. A. MOFFAT, advocate, moved a negative.

The amendment was not seconded, and the motion was unanimously adopted.

LAW STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY, DUBLIN.

The inaugural meeting for the session of the Law Students' Debating Society was held on October 20th in the Dining Hall of the King's Inns. There was a large attendance, including many ladies. The chair was occupied by the president of the Society, Lord Justice Fitzgibbon. After the presentation of prizes the auditor Mr. C. O'Kane Donegan, B.A., read a well arranged and forcible address on Women's Suffrage, which has been printed by the Law Students' Society.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in moving the resolution of thanks to Mr. Donegan, reserved committing himself to any expression of opinion

beyond saying that the essay was one in every way worthy of a thoughtful man. Mr. Richard Adam, Q.C., Mr. Justice Monroe, Mr. J. Ross, Q.C., M.P., who followed, each spoke with definite appreciation of the matter under consideration, as well as of the manner in which it had been treated. The following passages will give good samples of the high character of the speeches of the evening.

Mr. RICHARD ADAM, Q.C., remarked on the difficulty of discovering what, in the year 1892, is an inhabitant householder. He advised the law students to devote themselves to the study of that question, and to the study of the decisions that had been built up by the courts; let them read with care the great cases on the subject, the cases of the Hoolys and Doolys and the Bourkes and Rourkeas, and let them discover why in the case where an old woman in the Coombe who collects the rents of a shilling a week in the tenement house and lives in an outhouse in the back yard, the people in that tenement house are inhabitant householders, and why, if she lives in the back kitchen of the house, the people are not inhabitant householders. He would appeal to the learned judges on the platform to say whether in laying down that doctrine he had not laid down the law, the whole law, and nothing but the law. When all men of full age, rich and poor, gentle and simple, learned and unlearned, were to be admitted to the franchise, was the door of the Constitution to be shut in the face of women? Civilisations had all up to this, no matter in what else they disagreed, agreed in the subjection of women. Parliaments had been engaged in removing the tyrannies of class over class, of creed over creed, of colour over colour, and the time, the Auditor suggested, had now come to remove one of the worst of tyrannies—that of sex over sex.

Mr. Ross, Q.C., M.P., concluded his speech by remarking that it was said women were not entitled to vote because they could not take the field in case of invasion. But could the male elector take the field, particularly when over sixty years of age? The British army had gone through many perils, but never did they face a danger so terrible as would be the advance of the British electorate to their support. It was said that women had not expressed their wishes for the franchise. He thought they had in every way they could. Surely dynamite or gunpowder was not required to bring this question within the range of practical politics. Not only would it be just and fair to confer the franchise on women who were householders, but it would raise the tone of party politics. It did strike one, when going through any of the great public departments of this Empire—the departments in charge of the colonies, of India, or of the navy, the officials of which are Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen, and when they remembered that all these great departments were in communication with every part of the world—that they are controlled by the elector down in the country who thinks far more of the state of the village pump than he does about these great public affairs. He believed that by the introduction of this new element in the electorate higher emotions would be excited, nobler sympathies evoked, that would improve

the character of public measures, and elevate the aspirations of public men.

The PRESIDENT'S closing remarks were concluded in a more doubtful strain, yet few will dispute the remark—"We have each our sphere and each our place; men have no tyrannous command over woman in any sense in which woman has not a tyrannous command over man."

NEW ZEALAND.

Text of the Women's Suffrage Clauses.

The *Electoral Bill* was introduced in the House of Representatives on July 1st, by the Hon. J. Ballance, who opened his speech by saying that he wished to point out that with two or three remarkable exceptions, it was the Bill that had passed the House the previous year. The most important new feature in the Bill was the franchise it conferred on women. The Government had resolved this should form part of the measure, and they desired to see it become law this session. They had left out what might be considered part of woman's franchise—namely, that they should become members of that House. Honourable members were aware that it had been carried last year, but he was not sure that it had been carried by friends of the measure. At any rate, he considered it better to postpone that debateable question to a more convenient season.

The Bill was read a second time, and on August 31st was transmitted to the Legislative Council.

The following are the clauses affecting women :—

Section 3 (Interpretation) provides that "'Person' includes woman."

Section 6 (Qualifications of Electors) enacts as follows :—

"The members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen in every electoral district appointed for that purpose by the votes of the inhabitants of New Zealand, who shall possess within the district the qualification defined by this Act, that is to say :

"1 Every person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards having, of his or her own right, and not as a trustee, a freehold estate in possession situated within any electoral district of the value of twenty-five pounds, whether subject to incumbrances or not, and of or to which he or she has been seised or entitled either at law or in equity for at least six months next before the registration of his or her vote, and is not registered in respect of a freehold or residential qualification in the same or in any other district, is entitled (subject to the provisions of this Act) to be registered as an elector and to vote at an election of members for such district for the House of Representatives ; or

"2 Every person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards who has resided for one year in the colony, and in the electoral district for which he or she claims to vote during the three months immediately preceding the registration of his or her vote, and is not registered in respect of a freehold or residential qualification in the same or in any other district is entitled (subject to the provisions of this Act) to be registered as an elector, and to vote at the election of members for such district for the House of Representatives ; but

"3 No person shall be entitled to be registered on more than one electoral roll within the colony whatever the number or nature of the qualifications he or she may possess, or wherever they may be. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, no person being a woman registered as an elector under this Act shall be entitled to vote at a parliamentary election until after the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three."

Section 9 provides that "no woman though duly registered as an elector shall be capable of being nominated as a candidate, or of being elected a member of the House of Representatives, or of being appointed to the Legislative Council, and every nomination paper of a woman as a candidate shall be absolutely void and of no effect, and shall be rejected by the Returning Officer without question."

New Clauses added by the Legislative Council.

"§ 68 *Voting by women.*—Every duly registered elector being a woman whose name appears on the electoral roll of any district, and is not disqualified by any law for the time being in force, shall be entitled before the issue of a writ to receive an elector's right in virtue of her registration as aforesaid, and for such purpose may appear personally before the Registrar for the electoral district for which she is enrolled, and in his presence shall make and sign a claim and declaration to the effect on the Form B of the Eighth Schedule.

"§ 69 The Registrar, on being satisfied that the claimant is duly enrolled as an elector of the district, (1) Shall fill up an elector's right on the Form C in the Eighth Schedule, purporting to entitle such claimant to vote at elections of members to serve in the House of Representatives for such district, in the manner provided by this Act, and having placed a number thereon, which shall be a consecutive number in arithmetical series, beginning with the number one, through the whole series of rights issued by such Registrar under this section, shall deliver the same to the claimant; and (2) Shall write opposite to the name of the claimant on the roll of the district the words 'Woman's electoral right issued,' and shall initial such entry, and insert the date of the issue of such right and the number thereof.

"The said Registrar shall forthwith after the issue of a writ for an election transmit to the Returning Officer of the district a list of all elector's rights issued to women voters, together with the original applications, signed by them respectively, for the said rights, and the Returning Officer shall keep the said applications for the purpose of verification of signatures as hereinafter mentioned.

"§ 70. No person being a woman to whom an elector's right as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote at any election for the district where the said right was issued unless she produces her elector's right, and has the same endorsed as hereinafter provided.

"§ 71. Every person being the holder of a woman's elector's right issued to her for any district, shall be qualified by virtue of such right to vote at an election of a member or members of the House of Representatives for the aforesaid district, and, for such purpose—

"(1) Shall apply in person, at any time after the day of nomination for an election in such district, and before the hour of closing the

poll on the polling day, to the postmaster at any post office within the district, and produce to him her elector's right, and sign an application on the Form D in the *Eighth* Schedule for a ballot-paper in respect of the aforesaid district.

"(2) The postmaster shall thereupon fill up a blank ballot-paper (which need not be in the form of a ballot-paper as provided by this Act) with the names of the candidates of such district, and shall then write on the bottom of the left hand corner of the back of the ballot-paper his initials, and the number of the elector's right produced to him in respect of which the ballot-paper is given, and, after securing the said corner by gum or otherwise, shall sign his name near such corner, together with the name of his office, and shall give the same to the voter, who shall, without leaving the room, erase in pencil or in ink the names of the candidate or candidates for whom she does not wish to vote, and, having folded the paper so that the contents cannot be seen, shall return it to the postmaster, who shall in the presence of the voter enclose the ballot-paper in an envelope addressed to the Returning Officer of the district for which the vote is exercised, and having closed the envelope, shall enclose the first envelope, together with the aforesaid application of the voter for a ballot-paper, in a second envelope similarly addressed, and shall forthwith post it to its address.

"The postmaster shall then enclose the elector's right with a note of the exercise thereof and shall sign and date the same, and then return it to the voter. Every such letter shall go free by post.

"(3) Immediately after the hour fixed for the closing of the poll on the polling-day, every postmaster shall transmit to the Returning Officer the names of all the electors who shall have exercised their right to vote at the post office under his charge.

"(4) Every Returning Officer, on receiving a ballot-paper transmitted to him as in this section mentioned, shall compare the signature of the voter in her application for a ballot-paper transmitted to him by the postmaster, with the signature on the original application for an elector's right made by such a voter transmitted to him by the Registrar of the district, and, if he finds the signatures to be identical, shall allow the vote and have it duly recorded, and shall put the ballot-paper into the ballot-box at the principal polling-place; but if he finds the signatures dissimilar, shall reject the ballot-paper as informal.

"§ 72. Every person being a woman voter to whom an elector's right has been issued as aforesaid shall, on production thereof to the Returning Officer, be entitled to vote in the said district in virtue of her registration on the roll for such district, but not otherwise, and he shall write or stamp on such right the word 'voted' and the date.

"Nothing in this or the four immediately preceding sections shall be deemed to restrict or affect the right to vote at a polling-booth of a woman elector to whom an elector's right has not been issued as aforesaid."

LETTER FROM SIR JOHN HALL.

Sir John Hall has written to the Central Committee of the National Society for Women's Suffrage, 10, Great College Street, Westminster, to acknowledge their congratulations. He says:—"I feel much obliged for the notice which has been taken of our efforts in New Zealand, and regret that owing to a difference between the two branches of our Legislature on a matter of detail, this important amendment of the law has not yet been secured. The great principle contended for has, however, been affirmed by the whole Parliament, and will, I doubt not, be given effect to in its next session."

MANCHESTER NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

There was a large attendance at the annual public meeting of the supporters of the Manchester National Society for Women's Suffrage held on November 16th in the Mayor's Parlour at the Town Hall. In the absence of the Mayor (Mr. Alderman Marshall), the chair was occupied by Mr. Alderman Lloyd, supported by Miss Atkinson, Hon. Sec., Mrs. Fawcett, Mr. Walter S. B. M'Laren, M.P., Professor Adamson, Mrs. Newton, Miss Bristowe, Mrs. M'Neill, Miss Dendy, Mrs. Joseph Cross, Mrs. James Eccles, Miss Blackburn, the Rev. H. A. Noel, and the Rev. J. Watkin. There was a large attendance.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said he could not see why women householders who were privileged to vote for a municipal candidate should not also be able to vote for a Parliamentary candidate.

Miss HINDLEY (Blackpool), read letters of apology for non-attendance from Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., the Rev. S. A. Steinthal, and the Rev. Dr. Thomson.

Miss ATKINSON presented the annual report, from which we make the following extract:—"The Committee, in presenting to the Society its report for the year now elapsed, has in the first place to record with regret that it was not found possible to arrange for the usual annual meeting in 1891. There will be fresh in the memory of members of the Society the unfortunate loss which so seriously disturbed the ordinary tenour of its proceedings. Miss Becker, the honorary secretary of the Committee, had long occupied a quite unique place in the work of the Society. Largely through her efforts and impressive personal advocacy, a strong public opinion had been formed in favour of the extension of the political franchise to women, and the question had come to be recognised as among the measures calling for immediate settlement by the Legislature. Under these circumstances, the Committee had to consider carefully to what extent it would be possible and advisable to continue to promote actively the work of the Society, and in what special directions such work might be most profitably undertaken. . . . Particular work previously discharged with efficiency by Miss Becker cannot, in all probability, be carried on by anyone who does not possess her special qualifications for it and who does not occupy

her position in the history of the movement. Moreover, the need of such work has been greatly lessened, in part by the growth of associations similar to ours, in part by the formation of definitely political associations by women in whose plan of operations the question of the franchise necessarily occupies a prominent place. On the other hand, the Association is strongly of opinion that, in the present position of the movement and in view of the recent changes in the political electorate the task most imperatively pressing is more education of the constituencies themselves."

The adoption of the report was moved by Mrs. Fawcett and seconded by Mr. M'Laren; Professor Adamson moved and the Rev. H. H. Noel seconded the election of the Committee, after which a third resolution was also carried, moved by the Rev. J. Watkin, seconded by Miss Dendy, it was resolved—"That the Society pledges itself to devote its energies to the work of educating public opinion on the question of women's suffrage, and earnestly asks for funds to prosecute the work with vigour."

Thanks were given to the Mayor for the use of his Parlour.

MEETING IN NORTHAMPTON.

The Women's Suffrage question has lain dormant in Northampton for several years, but during the past twelve months some little activity has been shown respecting it, and it has frequently been mentioned in different political speeches that have been made by both parties. As an outcome of that activity several ladies of the town determined to organise a meeting in support of the question, and in this they were largely assisted by many gentlemen, and the meeting took place on December 12th at the Town Hall. Steps had been taken by advertisements and otherwise to secure a good gathering if possible, but it far exceeded the anticipations of all interested, and must be termed in every respect a great success. The Town Hall was well filled with a large and influential audience, embracing prominent partisans of all shades of political opinion, and there was also a large number of the rank and file present. Throughout, the proceedings were of a most enthusiastic and sympathetic character, which greatly gratified the promoters of the gathering. The Mayor (Councillor H. Martin) presided, and wore his chain of office. Among those present on the platform were the Mayoress (Mrs. Martin), Mrs. Fawcett (London), Mrs. Ashford (Birmingham), Miss Ogle Moore (London), Sir George Gunning, Bart., Lady Gunning, Miss Gunning, Captain Gunning, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pender, Mrs. H. Butterfield, Col. and Mrs. Foster, the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Roberts (Spratton), Mrs. Buszard, Miss Buszard, Alderman G. Norman and Mrs. Norman, Alderman H. E. Randall and Miss Randall, Alderman T. and Mrs. Ratcliffe, Councillor J. and Mrs. Barry, Councillor W. and Mrs. Mills, Councillor W. Tomes, Councillor H. and Mrs. Law, Councillor F. Ellen and Mrs. Ellen, Alderman M. P. Manfield, M.P. and Mrs. Manfield, Councillor S. S. Campion, Councillor T. Purser, Mr. J. Eunson and Mrs. Eunson, Mr. G. S. Eunson, Mrs. Lightfoot, Mrs. and Miss Bouverie, Mrs. Arnold, Mr. A. Mulliner, Mr. C. and Mrs. Lea, Mrs. C. Hull, Miss

Hull, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hickson, Miss E. Hickson, Mrs. C. Tebbutt, Mrs. Swannell, Miss Hull, Mr. E. D. Thornton (Crick), Mr. F. G. Adnitt, &c.

Among those whose presence had been promised or anticipated there were very few absentees, Lord and Lady Knightley found their necessary preparations for leaving England on Wednesday for Italy made their attendance more inconvenient than they had thought. Lady Dryden's state of health made it unadvisable for her to travel so far in the present state of the weather. Lord Erskine was afflicted with a severe cold. Mr. E. P. Monckton was only prevented attending by the fact that his high official connection with the Borough rendered it desirable, in his opinion, for him not to take part in a meeting within the Borough verging so nearly on political matters. Mr. H. C. Richards, had, previous to being invited here, accepted an invitation to the National Conference at Sheffield. Each and all, however, expressed their warm appreciation of the movement, and their personal interest in its progress. In the course of Mr. Richards' letter he says :—" I am glad to see so strong and representative a platform (from the circular), and my regret at not being member for the historic town is much relieved by finding that the gentleman whom I sought to displace is, like myself, an intelligent supporter of the rights of Women's Suffrage." Mr. Henry Butterfield also, it may be stated, was prevented from attending during the speaking by a long-standing engagement of another kind.

The MAYOR, in opening the proceedings, said the Municipal voting power in Northampton, was about 10,300, and out of that number about 150 were women voters; and from his experience he had found them a very useful body at election times. There was one thing to be said of them, they would not say how they were going to vote.

Alderman M. P. MANFIELD, M.P., proposed the first resolution, "That in the opinion of this meeting the principle of Women's Suffrage as now established by law in local elections should be extended to Parliamentary Elections, and urges the importance of the passing a measure to that effect at the earliest possible date." It was twenty-one years since he occupied a similar position to that of the Mayor in presiding over a Women's Suffrage meeting in the town, and since that time they had not done anything. In fact, he was told they had done worse than nothing, as they had slept while others had been working. Women had to bear the brunt and the heat of the day, as ratepayers and taxpayers it was an unmanly work to deprive them of the right which belonged to that position. He hoped that meeting would result in good to the cause the ladies present had come to address them upon.

Councillor J. BARRY seconded the proposition. The opponents of that measure of justice, as he considered, had said that a woman was not as competent as a man to form an intelligent opinion upon the political questions that from time to time come before the country. He, however, did not agree with that point, as if the bulk of the women were not competent to exercise the vote what, he asked, about the bulk of the men? He did not suppose any person would say

that every elector was capable of forming an intelligent opinion of the questions before the country. In fact, the Ballot Act had special provisions to enable an illiterate voter to record his vote, and therefore he thought that argument fell to the ground.

Mrs. FAWCETT was called upon to support the resolution, and, on rising, met with a most hearty reception. She at first proceeded to explain the nature of the measure which they were asked to support, and endeavoured to remove the misconception in the minds of some people respecting it. Continuing, Mrs. Fawcett said she thought that perhaps she might be expected to say a few words upon the position occupied by the Senior Member for Northampton. Perhaps some of them might know that in 1867 Mr. Labouchere voted with Mr. Mill for Women's Suffrage, but he had now developed very much in the wrong direction. He had gone back, and had become not only an opponent of Women's Suffrage, but of women exercising any political power whatever. He disapproved of the Queen—at least they read so in his paper. He was against all women's political associations, and did not think that even working for Mr. Gladstone would gild their future years with sweet remembrance. She was reading Mr. Labouchere's paper one day last autumn, and she was very much struck with a passage which she would quote. Mr. Labouchere was tempted, and she must say she had a great deal of sympathy with him in the way the temptation was presented to him, to couple his own name with that of so highly-respectable and remarkable a man as John Knox. He said in his vivacious way "John Knox and I have always been against women having any political power." Although that was in *Truth*, it could not be said to be strictly true either of John Knox or of Mr. Labouchere. John Knox at one time in his life thought no female should occupy any of the Thrones of Europe. He thought all women reigning in Europe would be deadly enemies to the reformed religion of which he was so notable a champion, and he said a very great many harsh and severe things of women. He disapproved of women altogether, and he wrote of them "Thou art the porte and gate of the devil," and "Where a women reigneth there must needs be Satan President of the Council." He went so very much further than Mr. Labouchere in his objection to female sovereigns that he said that "No godly person can enjoy office or authority under them." Mrs. Fawcett did not think that Mr. Labouchere would go quite so far as that. John Knox apologised and withdrew a great many of his foolish things when that great lady whom he himself called the godly and virtuous Elizabeth ascended the throne of England. So also Mr. Labouchere (if they might humour him by coupling his name with the great Scottish Reformer) had had his inconsistencies. He voted for Women's Suffrage in 1867, and his opposition to female sovereigns did not cause him to eclipse the gaiety of Parliaments by refusing to take the oath of allegiance. He even, so it had been said, was willing to set aside his own feeling against female sovereigns so far as to be ready to enjoy office and authority under the Queen as one of her Ministers if she had been desirous of having him. She thought it was a little harsh upon that excellent lady to be so severe

with her as she understood Mr. Labouchere had been, for helping him to preserve his consistency in spite of himself. Mrs. Fawcett said she thought it would be a mistake to take Mr. Labouchere more seriously than he took himself, and, on the whole, she felt they need not trouble to pay much attention to his opposition to the principle of Women's Suffrage. She thought she might say of him that he would very soon have rushed violently down a steep place into the sea, and that they would hear of him and be troubled with his opposition no more. His temporary influence was, in her opinion, far in excess of his lasting influence. He might persuade a few politicians to break their pledges, but his lasting influence in the current of social and political forces would be infinitesimal. Mrs. Fawcett said the most stringent opponents of women's rights were those who had vested interests in women's wrongs. She did not know whether Mr. Labouchere was one of them, but she thought that wherever they found men interested either in private or in public in keeping women down by lowering their social position, they would not find them interested in raising or elevating their political or educational position. There were those men belonging to all parties, and they were likely to have them against them. Mrs. Fawcett concluded by quoting Lord Salisbury's memorable words in favour of Women's Suffrage, and resumed her seat amid applause.

Mrs. PENDER followed in support of the resolution, and met with a like hearty reception on rising to address the large gathering. She at first alluded to the able and forcible manner in which Mrs. Fawcett had placed her arguments before them, and said she felt that any person who had attended to vote against the measure must have been completely turned round, and would say that as far as justice was concerned it was almost ridiculous to say that women who for twenty years or more had exercised the right of voting at Municipal elections, for County Councils, and School Boards, when the time came for a Parliamentary election they were not to have a word in the choice of a member who came forward to represent their interest in the House of Commons. Surely if women had the sense to understand the working of those more local matters they might be trusted also to have a voice in that very important matter. She could not herself see the question admitted of two sides, as long as it was confined strictly to widows and spinsters. She trusted women would regard the vote as a trust given them as one large family of brothers and sisters, which they were to use to the best advantage of the whole community. If women who might be given the vote would still keep their family weapons, that had done them so much good, bright and sharp, then, indeed, it would be one of the greatest benefits that had been done to this great country; then women's influence would be utterly and entirely irresistible.

Mrs. ASHFORD, of Birmingham, followed by reading a number of amusing extracts from speeches of members in the House of Commons—which she termed that deliberative assembly which was supposed to represent the culture of the land—who were opposed to women who possessed the property qualification which gave the vote to men, having the vote because they were women, some of which created much laughter.

Sir GEORGE GUNNING, Bart., also said a few words in support of the resolution, which was carried with only some half dozen hands against it.

Votes of thanks to the Speakers and the Mayor were then passed.

The MAYOR thanked the gathering for the unanimous vote accorded to him, and referring to the ladies who had organised the meeting, said if there was any credit due to one lady more than another in that respect it was Mrs. Henry Butterfield, who had taken a most active part in its organisation, and who, he felt, must be highly gratified at its success. The proceedings then terminated, and on Mrs. Fawcett leaving the front of the hall in her cab she was most heartily cheered by the crowd assembled outside.—*Abridged from the "Northampton Chronicle."*

RECORD OF EVENTS.

ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

POOR LAW GUARDIAN.—In Marylebone Miss Webb has been elected Poor Law Guardian in place of Miss Lee, resigned.

SCHOOL BOARDS.—The following ladies have been elected Members of School Boards:—

Bristol, Miss M. Townsend, in place of Rev. H. Wright, resigned.

Nottingham, Mrs. McCallan and Miss Guilford.

Plymouth, Miss R. E. Radford, in place of Miss A. E. Cooper, resigned.

Appleton-le-Street (Yorkshire), Miss C. R. Peach.

Great Alne (Warwickshire), Miss A. M. Baylis and Miss R. Purton.

Barking (Essex), Mrs. S. L. R. Mason.

Fernhurst (Sussex), Mrs. C. Salvin, in place of Miss E. A. Salvin, resigned.

Painswick (Gloucestershire), Miss A. Wemyss.

Sutton (Cheshire), Miss L. E. Whiston.

Wollaston (Northampton), Mrs. M. Sanders.

Wootton and Tadley (Hants), Mrs. C. C. Beach (chairman).

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—A Special General Meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held on November 28th, endorsed the action of the Council in admitting ladies to membership, by an overwhelming majority. The following ladies have been elected Fellows of the Society:—Mrs. Isabella L. Bishop, Zelia I. Colville, Miss M. E. Vere Cust, Mrs. C. Dormer, Miss S. A. Darbishire, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. B. Hope Johnstone, Miss Kate Marsden, Mrs. E. Maberly, Juliet Mylne, Mrs. O'Connor, Emmeline Porcher, Miss C. M. Rivington, Mrs. French Sheldon, Lady Fox Young.

A LETTER in the *Daily News* of December 31st, signed P. Gerald Sanford, F.I.C. (Laboratory, 20, Cullum Street, Fenchurch Street), calls attention to the fact that during the past year a lady (Miss E. J. Lloyd) has been admitted an associate by examination of the In-

stitute of Chemistry of Great Britain. As this body holds towards the profession of an analytical chemist much the same relationship as the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons do towards the medical profession, its possession will give this lady a definite standing in the above profession.

Lady CHARLOTTE SCHREIBER, who is already an Honorary Freewoman of the Fanmakers' Company, has been presented with the freedom of the Cardmakers' Company, who have, we understand, never before admitted a lady to their ranks.

Miss MAIDA STURGE, M.B.Lond., has been appointed one of the assistant resident medical officers at the Fever Hospital, Stamford Hill, under the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Miss Sturge is one of the most distinguished students of the London School of Medicine for Women, having been awarded the Helen Prideaux prize last June.

Miss ALDRICH-BLAKE has been appointed Curator of the Pathological Museum attached to the Royal Free Hospital in the Gray's Inn Road.

Miss ELEANOR A. ARCHER, of Sherbourne, was appointed, on October 29th, to the office of rate-collector for the parish of Barford, by the Warwick Board of Guardians. Miss Archer is stated to have a thorough knowledge of accounts.

Miss COLES, daughter of the late assistant overseer for Chepstow, was last month unanimously elected by the Vestry to succeed her father in the post which he had held for thirty years, and during several of which his daughter had done the clerical work of the office.

QUALIFICATION OF POOR-LAW GUARDIANS.

"The Local Government Board have made an order fixing an annual rateable value of 'not less than £5' as the rating qualifications for guardians of the poor in the several unions and parishes in England and Wales."

Such was the brief announcement which appeared in the morning papers of November 28th, chronicling a change likely to have important consequences as

regards the return of women as guardians. Commenting on this order, Miss Twining, in a letter to the *Times* of the following day, says:—

“It was only last week, at the annual meeting of the Society for Promoting the Return of Women Guardians, that the subject was brought forward, as often before, and while the great benefits arising from the election of women were unanimously acknowledged, the difficulty, and indeed impossibility, of finding a sufficient number of duly qualified women was also urged, such being non-resident in many localities.

“While, therefore, we hail the concession just announced by the Local Government Board as a step in advance, I entirely agree with you that the removal of the qualification would be still more satisfactory, for this would enable us to obtain the services of many capable women, such as daughters living at home, who already do so much work for the poor, as well as wives, who have no separate rating qualification. If it is feared that this concession will bring an unsuitable class of applicants for these posts, may I express my conviction, after many years' experience, that it is not likely to do so? There is nothing in the work to attract women of the class unfitted for it, and who are not in earnest about social matters; and in conclusion I would ask if the property qualification has hitherto insured us the best men to come forward as ‘guardians of the poor,’ while it has certainly kept some excellent women excluded?”

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES.

The following article from the *Times* of October 25th, describes the first coming into force of the New Ordinance at Edinburgh:—

“Unusual interest attached to the opening of the winter session of the University of Edinburgh last week, from the fact that it inaugurated the new system under which women are admitted to the classes in the Faculty of Arts along with men, and on precisely the same terms as regards academic privilege. This is the result

of an ordinance issued by the Universities Commissioners a few months ago, which has now become law. In the University of Glasgow the women are taught separately from the men, at St. Margaret's College, which has been incorporated with the University, so that attendance on its classes (taught either by professors or by University lecturers) counts for graduation on the same terms as attendance on the classes of the professors. Edinburgh has adopted the bolder line, and has admitted women and men to the same benches, or at least to the same class-rooms. The experiment was regarded with some trepidation by those who are best acquainted with the character of the Scottish student; but the result, so far, has been very satisfactory. Already as many as twenty-five women students have matriculated; and as the number attending the opening lectures was in one case thirty, and in another fifty, there is good reason to expect that the matriculations will increase during the next week or two. The most popular subjects seem to be natural philosophy and English literature. The English literature classroom (Professor Masson's) was so crowded that an adjournment had to be made to a larger room. The Commissioners' ordinance allows those women who had already taken a certain number of certificates in arts (through the Association for the University Education for Women) to complete their curriculum in the University, according to the old rules. As the number of these certificate-holders is one hundred and twenty, a larger proportion of them than has yet matriculated may be expected to become regular students. Some may have wished, very naturally, to see how the system would work, and to know what reception would be given to them by the men in possession before committing themselves by formal enrolment. On these points there was room for doubt: but now that the ice has been broken and the women have been cordially welcomed and made to feel at home in the quadrangle and in the classrooms, there need be no holding back and no fear as to the result. In all the classrooms the front benches were reserved for the women students, and the utmost courtesy was shown them both as they entered

and as they retired. Special reading and retiring rooms have been provided for them adjoining the library, and the officials of the Women's Association were in attendance to give them assistance and protection if that had been necessary.

"There were, of course, some amusing incidents. Some of the women were rather embarrassed by the amount of attention they received, especially by the cheers which greeted their entrance into the classroom. In the natural philosophy classroom a jocular student started the chorus of 'Clementine,' whereupon the refrain of 'Oh, my darling' was bellowed with infinite zest from a hundred throats. In the logic class a blushing maiden, accompanied by her brother, sat down on the same bench with him, but the servitor at once pounced on her and conducted her to the reserved front benches amid the cheers of the men. In Professor Masson's class the suggestive movement of one of the women, who bent down to ask information from a student near her, was immediately greeted with cries of 'Do it again.' It should be added that all the women students do not correspond with the late Laureate's description of 'sweet girl graduates,' as not a few of them are considerably beyond the girl age. Such incidents as have been described are inseparable from the inauguration of a new system. They will soon be forgotten, and the occasion for them will disappear when the actual work of the classes begins. Already the conviction is growing that the presence of women will have an elevating, humanizing influence on the men, and probably a few months hence the association of men and women in the same classrooms at the University will not be thought more incongruous than the presence of men and women in the pews of a church or in the seats of a concert-room or a theatre. As yet the operation of the ordinance has been confined by the University Court to the Faculty of Arts; but, if the system is found to work well in that Faculty, its extension to the Faculty of Medicine (where the demand for it is greatest) can only be a question of time. Unfortunately, however, the ordinance makes it impossible for

women to obtain a complete medical curriculum, even with the help of the extra-mural classes, until the whole of the qualifying classes within the University have been opened to them; so that any one professor has it in his power to exclude them from the curriculum, and from the degree, by refusing to admit them to his class, even if all the other professors in the University are willing to do so. This is undoubtedly a hardship, but it is the law as ordained by the Commissioners and approved by Parliament, in spite of the remonstrances of the General Council and of the supporters of the medical colleges for women."

ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

DEGREE DAY, OCTOBER 28TH, 1892.

B.A.

- Mary K. O'Hara (Hons. Mod. Lit.). Private study.
 Emily McNeill (Hons. Mod. Lit.), Victoria Coll.,
 Belfast.
 Jeanie Turpin (Hons. Ment. and Mor. Sc.), Alexan-
 dra Coll.
 Johanna Slattery (1st Class Hons. Polit. Econ., Hist.
 and Jurisprudence). Private study.
 Isabella Maxwell (Hons. Biol. and Geol.), Queen's
 Coll., Belfast.
 Sarah Acheson, Victoria Coll., Belfast.
 Clara Louisa Bryan, Magee Coll. and Strand House
 Sch., Derry.
 Emmeline G. Cantillan. Private study.
 Elizabeth D. A. Douglas, University, Law and Mili-
 tary Coll., Belfast.
 Charlotte I. Foreman. Private study.
 Elizabeth Lydia Frazer, Alexandra Coll., Dublin.
 Martha Given, Queen's Coll., Belfast.
 Mary Gordon. Private study.
 Mary Heron, Victoria Coll., Belfast.
 Kate Kelly. Private study.
 Eliza Anna Eulalie Kemp, Alexandra Coll., Dublin.
 Mina Adelaide M'Clenaghan, Alexandra Coll., Dub-
 lin.

Mary Elizabeth MacDougal, Magee Coll. and Strand House Sch., Derry.

Mary Jane O'Neill, University, Law and Military Coll., Belfast.

Isabella Patterson, Victoria Coll., Belfast.

Susannah Mary Paxton, Alexandra Coll., Dublin.

Alicia Rea, University, Law and Military Coll., Belfast.

Florence Alice Shera, Royal Coll. Sc., Dublin, and private study.

Frances Octavia Chuff Sinclair, Victoria Coll, Belfast.

Mary Hodgens Spence, Victoria Coll., Belfast.

Annie Amelia Thorpe. Private study.

Sarah Walker. Private study.

M.A.

Catherine M. McEwen (2nd Cl. Hons. Mod. Lit.), Alexandra Coll.

Katerine Murphy (1st Cl. Hons. Mod. Lit. and Mod. Lit. Studentship), Dominican Convent, Eccles Street, Dublin.

Henrietta Grace Nesbitt, Queen's Coll., Belfast, and private study.

Mary Emmeline Scarlett, Royal Coll. Science and Alexandra Coll.

It is very striking that out of the ten Scholarships awarded in 1892 in the Royal University of Ireland, four in Classics, four in Mathematics and two in Modern Literature—value respectively £40 and £20 a-year for three years—three come to girls. The first in Modern Literature to M. S. Brittain, Victoria College; the fourth in Mathematics to Annie McElderry, also of Victoria College; and the second in Modern Literature to Anita Boston, Alexandra College. These honours, won by the girls, are very creditable, being in open competition, and out of all proportion to the number of girl candidates.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

M.D. EXAMINATION, 1892.

Pass List.

Bernard, Letitia Caroline, London School of Medicine and Royal Free Hospital.

Berry, Frances May D., London School of Medicine and Royal Free Hospital.

Wood, Emily Elizabeth, London School of Medicine and Royal Free Hospital.

M.B. EXAMINATION, OCTOBER, 1892.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

First Class.

Aldrich-Blake, Lousia B., London School of Medicine and Royal Free Hospital (First Class also in Obstetric Medicine).

Second Class.

Hatch, Jessie Hewitt, London School of Medicine for Women (obtained also a Gold Medal for Obstetric Medicine).

Pass List, First Division.

Rye, Mary Ellen, London School of Medicine and Royal Free Hospital.

B.A. EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS—CLASSICS.

First Class.

Heath, Bertha Mary, Girton College and private study (obtained the number of marks qualifying for the University Scholarship).

Second Class.

Thomas, Diana Jane, University College, Cardiff.

Dugard, Elizabeth Sarah, Newnham and University Colleges.

Simey, Emily, Westfield College

Third Class.

Baines, Karolina Maud, University College and private study.

Robertshaw, Florence L., Firth College, Sheffield.

FRENCH.

First Class.

Sian, Marie Isabelle, Royal Holloway College and private study.

Second Class.

Baker, Caroline Helena, Ladies' College, Cheltenham.

Brooks, Ruth Ellen, University College, Aberystwith.

Scharlieb, Mary Ethel Sim, Ladies' College, Cheltenham.

Third Class.

Topham, Rose Ethel, University College, Cardiff.

Fontaine, Christine M., The Priory, Ladies College, Lincoln.

Tafel, Annie Angeline G., High School for Girls, Manchester.

Drysdale, Margaret, Ladies' College, Cheltenham.

Gordon, Florence C., Ladies' College, Cheltenham.

James, Lilian, Westfield College.

GERMAN.

Second Class.

Tafel, Annie Angeline G., High School for Girls, Manchester.

Third Class.

{ Clapham, Edith Honor, Bedford College, London, and private
study.
{ Simey, Emily, Westfield College.
Newton, Eleanor Heywood, Royal Holloway College.

ENGLISH.

First Class.

Partridge, Jane Bella, University College, Aberystwith (disqualified by age for the prize).

Mulliner, Beatrice Charlotte, private study.

Toole, Alice, University College and private tuition.

Second Class.

Aldis, Ada Williams, Bedford College, London.

Foster, Mary Amelia, Bedford College, London.

Richardson, Annie, University College, Aberystwith.

Johnson, Alice Louisa, University College, Aberystwith.

Dartmann, Elizabeth F. C., University College.

Salter, Edith Hibbert, University College, Aberystwith.

Davies, Gwendolen, University College, Cardiff.

Rennie, Emily Williams, Royal Holloway College.

Third Class.

Anthony, Sarah Gertrude, University College, Cardiff.

Osborn, Violet, University College, Bangor.

Talbot, Lilian, Bedford and University Colleges, London.

Epps, Louisa Marian, Carlyon College, and private study.

Jakeman, Mary Agnes, University College, Cardiff.

MATHEMATICS.

Third Class.

Sifton, Anne, B.A., private study.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

First Class.

Pulling, Mary E., B.A., Ladies' College, Cheltenham.

Second Class.

Partridge, Jane Bella, B.A., University College, Aberystwith.

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1892.

Pass List.

First Division.

Aldis, Ada Williams, Bedford College, London.

Aldis, Jessie May, Bedford College, London.

Anderson, Blanche Emily, private tuition and study.

Anthony, Sarah Gertrude, University College, Cardiff.

Baines, Karolina Maud, University College and private study.
 Baker, Caroline Helena, Ladies' College, Cheltenham.
 Bingham, Geraldine H., private study.
 Davies, Gwendolen, University College, Cardiff.
 Dugard, Elizabeth Sarah, Newnham and University Colleges.
 Foster, Bertha Isabel, Royal Holloway College.
 Foster, Mary Amelia, Bedford College, London.
 Fountaine, Christine Mary, The Priory, Ladies' College, Lincoln.
 Goodwin, Florence, Westfield College.
 Gordon, Florence Cordelia, Ladies' College, Cheltenham.
 Griffiths, Eveline Martha, University College, Cardiff.
 Heath, Bertha Mary, Girton College and private study.
 Howells, Mary, University College, Aberystwith.
 Johnson, Alice Louisa, University College, Aberystwith.
 Malliner, Beatrice Charlotte, private study.
 Newton, Eleanor Heywood, Royal Holloway College.
 Osborn, Violet, University College, Bangor.
 Partridge, Jane Bella, University College, Aberystwith.
 Pulling, Mary Etheldred, Ladies' College, Cheltenham.
 Robertshaw, Florence L., Firth College, Sheffield.
 Sifton, Anne, private study.
 Simey, Emily, Westfield College.
 Smith, Emily Niemann, Royal Holloway College.
 Tafel, Annie Angeline G., High School for Girls, Manchester.
 Thomas, Diana Jane, University College, Cardiff.

Second Division.

Anderson, Jennet Anne C., Bedford College, London.
 Austin, Maria, Royal Holloway College.
 Barter, Marion Willoby, University Tutorial College.
 Batten, Jessie, University College, Nottingham, and private study.
 Bannester, Elizabeth Sumner, private study.
 Biggs, Ethel Catharine, University College, Aberystwith.
 Braginton, Blanche, Newnham College, Cambridge.
 Brooke, Gertrude May, Ladies' College, Cheltenham.
 Brooks, Ruth Ellen, University College, Aberystwith.
 Chave, Mabel Frances, private study and University College, Cardiff.
 Clapham, Edith Honor, Bedford College, London, and private study.
 Clement, Agnes Gertrude, Royal Holloway College.
 Coulton, Maud Irene, King Edward's High School, Birmingham.
 Dickie, Jessie May, private study.
 Drysdale Margaret, Ladies' College, Cheltenham.
 Epps, Louisa Marian, Carlyon College and private study.
 Gane, Ethel Maud, Ladies' College, Cheltenham.
 Gardner, Edith, private study.
 Garham, Adeline Grace, private study and University Tutorial College.
 Green, Alice Melvill, Royal Holloway College and private study.
 Harkness, Janet Aird R., Bedford College, London.

Hartmann, Elizabeth F. C., University College.
Hay, Georgina Miller, private tuition.
Hay, Sarah, University Tutorial College and private tuition.
Hughes, Evangeline Margaret, Bedford College, London, and private study.
Jakeman, Mary Agnes, University College, Cardiff.
James, Lilian, Westfield College.
Marett, Julia Mary, The Jersey Ladies' College.
Merryman, Alice, Bedford College, London, and private tuition.
Mitchell, Louisa, University College, Bangor.
Pollard, Sarah Elizabeth, private study.
Powell, Annie Mary, University College, Cardiff.
Rennie, Emily Williams, Royal Holloway College.
Richardson, Annie, University College, Aberystwith.
Salter, Edith Hibbert, University College, Aberystwith.
Scharlieb, Mary Ethel Sim, Ladies' College, Cheltenham.
Short, Edith Mildred, University College, Cardiff.
Shute, Georgina Bent, Bedford College, London.
Siau, Marie Isabelle, Royal Holloway College and private study.
Sitwell, Susan Charlotte, Westfield College.
Soole, Alice, University College and private tuition.
Sturge, Helen Winifred, Westfield College.
Talbot, Lilian, Bedford and University Colleges, London.
Thomas, Emily Wynne, King Edward's High School, Birmingham.
Thomson, Charlotte, Queen Margaret College, Glasgow, and private tuition.
Topham, Rose Ethel, University College, Cardiff.
Wakeman, Constance, Owens College.
Wallis, Margaret Angela, Royal Holloway College.
Walters, Ida Antrobus, private study.
Waters, Charlotte Mary, University College, Bristol, and private study.
Williams, Sarah Lewis, University College, Bangor.
Woodward, Kate, private study.

B.SC. EXAMINATIONS FOR HONOURS.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Third Class.

Edwards, Eleanor M. W., Westfield and Ladies' College, Cheltenham.

BOTANY.

First Class.

Hayward, Isabella Mary, University College and London School of Medicine (disqualified by age for the Scholarship).

Second Class.

O'Brien, Mary, University College, Aberystwith.

Third Class.

Dawson, Lillie, University College, Bangor.
Dicks, Mary Esterbrook, Westfield College, Hampstead

ZOOLOGY.

Second Class.

Elliot, Agnes Isabella M., Newnham College, Cambridge.
O'Brien, Mary, University College, Aberystwith.

PHYSIOLOGY.

First Class.

Hayward, Isabella Mary, University College and London School of Medicine (disqualified by age for the Scholarship).
Elliot, Agnes Isabella M., Newnham College, Cambridge.

B.SC. EXAMINATION.

PASS LIST.

First Division.

Elliot, Agnes Isabella (V., VI., VII.), Newnham College, Cambridge.

Hayward, Isabella Mary (IV., V., VII.), University College and London School of Medicine.

Second Division.

Bryant, Ella Mary (I., II., III.), Durham College of Science.
Dawson, Lillie (I., IV., V.), University College, Bangor.
Edwards, Eleanor Mary W. (I., II., III.), Westfield and Ladies' College, Cheltenham.
Forrest, Elsie (I., II., IV.), Ladies' College, Cheltenham.
Dicks, Mary Esterbrook (I., II., V.), Westfield College.
Lloyd, Emily Jane (I., II., IV.), Mason College.
Metcalf, Agnes Edith (I., II., II), Ladies' College, Cheltenham.
O'Brien, Mary (I., V., VI.) University College, Aberystwith.
Reid, Margery Anna (V., VIII., IX.), private study.
Talbot, Dora Emily (I., II., III.), Ladies' College, Cheltenham.

CORK SOUTH INFIRMARY AND WOMEN MEDICAL STUDENTS.

The admission of women as medical students to the South Infirmary in Cork, recorded in the October Review, has not been allowed to take place without some further, though happily unsuccessful, opposition.

At the monthly meeting of the trustees on Nov. 11th, Col. Donegan brought forward a motion to rescind the resolution by which Miss Allman and her co-students had been admitted to the Infirmary.

A prolonged discussion took place, which ended in the rejection of Col. Donegan's motion by 14 to 5.

This struggle has, however, been the occasion of a remarkable expression of opinion from medical men in Ireland, which has more than a local interest, and accordingly the statement read by Archdeacon Arch-

dall at the meeting is here appended, with the full list of signatures attached.

*Copy of statement signed by teachers of mixed classes in the
Medical Schools of Dublin.*

Having been asked to express our opinion on the subject of the hospital education of women medical students, we, the undersigned, having had some years' experience, wish to state that we have found no difficulties whatever arise in teaching men and women together.

LIST OF SIGNATORIES.

- W. J. Wheeler, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Ex-Pres. R.C.S.I., Surgeon City of Dublin Hospital.
W. Thompson, M.D. and Ch., F.R.C.S.I., Surgeon Richmond Hospital, Examiner R.C.S.
T. Myles, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Surgeon Richmond Hospital.
Rob. H. Woods, M.B., B.Ch., Throat Surgeon Richmond Hospital.
Saml. Gordon, M.D., Ex-Pres. Roy. Acad. Med. I., Physician Richmond, Whit. and H. Hospitals.
William Thornley Stoker, M.D., F.R.C.I. and I., Pres. R.C.S.I., Prof. Anat. R.C.S., Surgeon Whit. and H. Hospitals.
Joseph O'Carroll, M.D., F.R.C.P.I., Censor R.C.P.I., Physician Richmond Hospital.
G. P. L. Nugent, M.D., F.R.C.P.I., Registrar R.C.P., Physician Richmond H. and W. Hospitals.
J. M. Purser, M.D., F.R.C.P.I., Professor T.C.D., Clin. Physician Sir P. Dun's Hospital.
Walter G. Smith, F.R.C.P.I., Professor T.C.D., Physician Sir P. Dun's Hospital.
Edward H. Bennett, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Professor T.C.D., Surgeon Sir P. Dun's Hospital.
C. B. Ball, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Sec. Royal Acad. Med. I., Surgeon Sir P. Dun's Hospital.
George F. Duffey, M.D., F.R.C.P.I., Professor Roy. Coll. Surgeons, Physician City of Dublin.
Arthur H. Benson, M.B., F.R.C.S.I., Ophthalmic and Rural Surgeon, City of Dublin Hospital.
J. Hawtrey Benson, M.D., F.R.C.P.I., Examiner Conjoint Boards R.C.S. and P.I., Physician City of Dublin Hospital.
Wallace Beaty, M.D., F.R.C.P.I., Senior Assistant Physician Adelaide Hospital.
Kendal Franks, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Surgeon Adelaide Hospital.
Francis T. Heuston, M.D. and Ch., F.R.C.S.I., Surgeon Adelaide Hospital.
Henry T. Bewley, M.D., F.R.C.P.I., Lect. on Med. Jurisp., T.C.D., Assistant Physician Adelaide Hospital.
William Stokes, Kt., M.D. and Ch., F.R.C.S.I., Surgeon in Ordinary to Her Majesty in Ireland, Surgeon Meath Hospital.
Philip C. Smyly, M.D., F.R.C.P.I., Ex-Pres. R.C.S.I., Surgeon Meath Hospital.

L. Hepenstal-Ormsby, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Surgeon Meath Hospital and Co. Dublin Infirmary.

John William Moore, M.D. and Ch., F.R.C.P.I., Lensor and V.P., R.C.P.I., Physician Meath Hospital, &c.

Extract from a letter on the subject of mixed medical education, by W. Whitla, Esq., M.D., Prof. of the Queen's College, Belfast, and Physician to the Belfast Royal Infirmary :—

“ 8, College Square North, Belfast,

“ *September 27th, 1892.*

“ DEAR SIR,— . . . I am certain we had for several sessions as many as four, and they very constantly attended my clinical days, and I must say the fears you refer to never for one moment were realised. Their presence I never saw gave rise to the least embarrassment or difficulty, either with the patients, male students or nurses ; and as for myself, I would willingly have half my class made up of such. In the college we have no difficulty whatever that I know of, and have had them there in my lecture room, and their presence seems, if anything, to produce a very good effect upon discipline.

“ In a week after you open your hospital to lady students you will not be conscious of any difficulty whatever. I never heard that the surgeons had any difficulty with them either.

“ In haste, yours truly,

(Signed) “ W. WHITLA.”

THE COUNTY COUNCIL AND WOMEN INSPECTORS OF PARKS, &c.

At the meeting of the London County Council on November 28th, the Parks and Open Spaces Committee reported that a suggestion had been made to them that the Council could, with advantage to the public, appoint lady inspectors, with power to visit the various parks and open spaces and make inquiries on such subjects which could more appropriately be dealt with by women. The committee thought that a trial might be made of the scheme, and they recommended that the Council should agree to a scheme for the appointment and duties of unpaid lady visitors, which the committee had drawn up.

Mr. BURNS, M.P., in moving that the matter should be referred back to the committee, stated that the proposal involved a principle of administration, and he thought that the wife of the superintendent of the parks would be able to do all that was necessary. Until women had a right to sit upon the Council by the votes of constituents he did not think women

should be brought in under that pretext. It might lead in time to female inspectors being appointed to visit theatres and music halls, to which he should object. In any case the proposal involved a dual control, and the fussy interference by people over whom the Council had no control.

Mr. ARTHUR ARNOLD seconded the amendment, but for reasons altogether different from those put forward by Mr. Burns. They did not employ amateur male inspectors, and he did not see why they should employ amateur female inspectors.

The Rev. FLEMING WILLIAMS reminded the Council of the number of children who frequented the parks, and there were numbers of ladies who had a knowledge of physical drill which they might put at the disposal of the Council if they would accept it. It was said that this might lead to women inspectors of music halls and theatres. He was not sure that that would not be a very good thing, and if the present proposal would facilitate that, he would vote for it. The suggestion, however, had now been made, and they would have to see that it was brought up on some future occasion.

Mr. STOCKBRIDGE regarded the scheme as an endeavour to get a lot of work done for nothing, and the sooner they put a stop to that sort of thing the better.

After some further discussion the matter was referred back to the committee for further consideration.

FRUIT AND FLOWER CULTURE IN IRELAND.

Miss Fanny W. Currey gave a lecture in connection with the Irish Industrial League at the Hotel Metropole, Dublin, early in December, on the subject for which she has so long and assiduously worked—fruit, flower and vegetable culture for Ireland. Miss Currey reminded her audience, which was both large and influential, of the capacities of the country for the growth of fruit and vegetables, yet all the while its chief cities depend on foreign supplies. Foreign places supplied the inhabitants with things which really could be, and were often, grown at their very doors, and the reason that these things were not furnished to the inhabitants was—as

far as the growers of the neighbourhood were concerned—very often the want of a proper system of organisation, and also on the part of the growers of a curious want of understanding that they should be more methodical in producing a continuous and regular supply, and also more regularity and care in the manner in which they were sent from garden to market. There was a large quantity of strawberry jam made in Ireland, and little of the fruit was supplied by Irish growers—a fact which she looked upon as extremely lamentable, for she had rarely seen strawberries fail in Ireland when they were properly cultivated.

She had been frequently told that it was quite impossible to bring up fruit from the suburban parts of Ireland with anything of profit, because they could be brought cheaper from France. This was a thing which called for very careful consideration, and they should agitate until they got a remedy. The Great Eastern Railway Company of England had recently put before the public a new tariff for perishable goods. They conveyed them from certain counties to London at from 7½d. and 8d. to 11d. or 1s., and they gave a free delivery in London within a radius of four miles of the railway company's office. A little card was issued with the names of the villages included in the list, and the fares were given, so that anybody would understand them. The Great Southern and Western Railway Company of Ireland had, she was glad to say, recently given very much greater facilities to growers in the South of Ireland.

The cultivation of plums and peaches she could not advocate for Ireland, but with regard to flowers, she did not think any place could surpass Ireland in growing some of the varieties that paid best for sending to market. Snowdrops died out in parts of England, and it would pay them to cultivate this plant in Ireland, where it never failed. Snowdrops, anemones—the fashion for which had revived—the whole tribe of narcissus, violets, tulips, gladiolas, carnations, and chrysanthemums should be grown, and would be very profitable. The lecturer then dwelt on several points

connected with apple culture. If they were to obtain a really high price for apples their present system of cultivation should cease—fewer varieties should be grown, and these only approved varieties, pruning should be more attended to, and the trees should be kept in a more convenient shape, in order that they might be hand-picked. Kerry should prove an excellent field for fruit and vegetable production, Valencia should become to them what the Scilly Isles were to England. Valencia could do whatever the Scilly Isles were now doing. If they wanted to know how to pack fruit for market they should pay a visit to the markets and see for themselves. She reminded them, in conclusion, that it was now possible for men and women to study horticulture on a really scientific basis at the Horticultural College at Swanley in Kent. She hoped that before long they would hear of some Irish ladies and gentlemen betaking themselves to Swanley to study the subject.

Mr. Wm. Johnston, M.P., moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer for her very interesting and valuable address. He expressed concurrence with her observations about excessive railway charges, and gave examples of their discouraging effect.

Several other gentleman made remarks on the address, and Mr. John Howard Parnell gave an interesting account of his experiences of fruit culture in Alabama and Georgia. Fruit growing was not a small and unimportant branch of industry as some thought, it was a very far-reaching one; he had seen whole towns and cities built up by fruit growing. Georgia had been revolutionised by its fruit industry. They should put all their small lots of fruit together as much as possible, and make them into big lots in order that they might induce the railway managers to reduce their rates, for until they showed them that they had large lots to send by rail they would never reduce the rates. He urged the necessity of handling fruit as little as possible when packing it.

THE QUEEN'S HINDUSTANI DIARY.

The Christmas double number of the *Strand Magazine* opens with Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad's

article on Queen Victoria's Hindustani Diary, illustrated with *fac-similes* from its pages. The writer tells us that "the rapidity and ease with which the Queen is mastering the language is very remarkable. Among her many enviable qualities there are two which the Queen possesses in an eminent degree. These are strict regularity and firm determination. Both these qualities have never been more conspicuously displayed by her than in the acquisition of her new language." Reigning as the Empress of India does over millions of Hindu subjects, the acquisition of their language by their Sovereign must be a source of wide satisfaction in the Indian dominions, where the knowledge that their own literature is read in its original form by their Empress-Queen will be warmly welcomed. Indeed, already, as the writer says, "the fact of the Queen's studies has reacted in the most sympathetic manner in India. The princes and people of that country recognise in this imperial act a further mark of tender care and parental attention towards her subjects in the East. It serves to add one more strong link to the chain of loyalty and attachment which binds them to the throne of England. The Queen has set a noble example to the princes of India and scholars of the East." Her Majesty has herself revised that portion of the article which refers to her studies in Hindustani, and has copied two interesting extracts from the Diary, translations of which are also given in the Queen's handwriting. The first refers to the visit of the Shah in 1889, and the second to the sad loss which her Majesty and the country suffered in the death of Prince Albert Victor.—*Morning Post*.

UNITED SISTERS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.
(SUFFOLK UNITY.)

At the Annual Meeting of the Society held at Swindon, on November 16th, the Hon. Organising Secretary, Miss Hargood, read her report, from which we find that since her appointment as organising secretary, in October, 1891, Miss Hargood had visited the Courts of "United Sisters" at Aylsham, Bridgwater, Brough, Gateshead-on-Tyne, Long Melford, Ramsey

(Isle of Man), Sawston, and Tottenham. She had also given addresses to explain the principles and objects of the Society at Bristol, Cheltenham, Paignton, Teignmouth, and Terling in Essex, and had spoken at informal drawing-room meetings in several other places. The numerous inquiries which reached her from many parts of the country showed that interest in the Society is aroused, and that it is becoming known and appreciated.

Since the last Annual Committee, Courts had been formed at Bury St. Edmunds, Dallington (in Sussex), Paignton, Sawston (Cambs), Teignmouth, Terling and Hatfield Peverel (in Essex), and two Courts at Bristol. She believed that all the newly-formed Courts had begun on thoroughly sound lines, and had avoided the serious mistakes into which inexperience and enthusiasm for numbers too easily lead. All were keeping accurate records, and all were very careful as to the health of the candidates they admit. The greatest difficulty felt in them, as in older Courts, related to the provision of medical attendance. In large towns this difficulty can be met by an arrangement for the Court to join a provident dispensary or other medical institution; but in small places where no such institution exists, it is not easy to induce a doctor of good standing to undertake the care of ten or twenty women at the fee of 4s. a year for each.

There was much, she thought, to encourage their efforts, and she concluded by saying:—“The sense of independence and the freedom from wearing anxiety which insurance against sickness affords to many women, sufficiently show the value of this form of thrift, and the responsibility in work of extension and of consolidation belongs to all those who are entrusted with the management of the affairs of the Society, whether in the Unity or in the Courts.”

With these words of Miss Hargood's in mind, we would earnestly commend the Work and Leisure Court to the special interest of readers of this REVIEW. It will be remembered that that Court differs from the others in not being localised, and in having higher rates of insurance. It continues a steady, but deserves a more rapid, growth.

RECEPTION TO MISS WILLARD.

A magnificent reception was given on the evening of the 10th inst., at Exeter Hall, to Miss Frances Willard, the Founder and President of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union. Lady Henry Somerset, Vice-President of the Union, presided. A full report of this great gathering will be found in the *Women's Herald* for the 14th.

THE ARTISTS' GUILD.

The Annual Artists' Guild Exhibition was held in the month of November, in rooms kindly lent by the Royal School of Art Needlework. The Exhibition was characterised by its usual variety, and in several departments a distinct improvement was noticeable. The drawing of flowers which obtained the first prize was remarkable for the bold grasp of the subject, and the prize landscape showed a power, concentration and unity of design not always evident in amateur sketches. In fan-painting, photography and bent-iron work distinct progress was made, and there were one or two excellent specimens of poker work and wood carving. The art needlework suffered by its juxtaposition to the choice work of the Royal School, and though some of the absolute stitchery was very good, the colouring was in many cases too harsh and crude. On the whole, however, the Artists' Guild may be congratulated on the position it has attained.

Miss Martin has been giving a short course of six lectures on "Health" in Cork for the "Association of Irish Schoolmistresses and other Ladies interested in Education." The lectures are very well attended by ladies, who are district visitors, governesses, student teachers, probationer nurses, &c. The "Ladies' Sanitary Association" is in sympathy, and Miss Rose Adams has sent the large Marshall's diagrams for illustration.

By permission of the Trustees, Miss Emily Penrose will give a course of three lectures in the British Museum, beginning on January 31st, on "The Daily Life of the Athenians."

Miss Curtois is giving lectures on "Literature" at her rooms, 11, Great College Street, Westminster, the course now in progress being on "Drama."

REVIEWS.

Mona Maclean, medical student, by Graham Travers. Blackwood & Sons.

WE intend it for no small tribute to the excellence of "Mona Maclean" when we say that though we have never met a medical student at all approaching her type, yet we thoroughly believe in her. In truth she is delightful, and we had almost said, therefore, possible, and if there is never another, there is at least this Mona to charm us.

Personally, our acquaintance amongst women medical students is with those who wear a quiet "Sunday" frock as best, or who, like Miss Lascelles, the profound student, wear a "half æsthetic, half babyish gown and cape," and have nothing of costly simplicity to puzzle, or of vulgarity to charm, a Miss Simpson. We are not surprised that with such dresses as Mona's, stalls at the theatre, Niersteiner, good rooms with dainty cooking, such nicknacks as Lady Munro could call "charming," besides hospital fees and books, &c., the "three hundred a year, more or less" melted away in such manner as to cause a serious reviewing of her banker's book necessary. But this has nothing to do with the charm and real interest of the story.

The heroine and her friends and surroundings all seem desirable when we read of them—even the shop. If only people would not think it "unbecoming a lady," *how* most of us would enjoy keeping a "fancy shop" and arranging millinery in the windows!

Sir Douglas interests us profoundly; we never met a man who viewed the question of women doctors as he

does. An indifferent acquiescence, too often still a sneering dislike, a grave acknowledgment of the reasonableness of the movement—all this we know and bear with, or welcome, according to its kind; but the demand, the passionate demand, on the part of a man that there shall be women as doctors for women, and in the same man this horror of the necessary process, this dread of hardening—all this is strange to us, and we believe that it is rare.

The Sir Douglasses of the earth need not fear; those who will be hard, will be hard, whether they are doctors or "school marms." The tender and gentle by nature will not be hardened more in the medical school than in the nursing school, or the nursery; and we have known of women hardened and coarsened by marriage and maternity. True "womanliness" is not a varnish that can be rubbed off with rough wear, and purity is not blank ignorance, but a great insight which we strive for, as Percival did—a thing we must fight for with all the weapons of the soul, if haply we may attain it.

Sometimes as we read "*Mona Maclean*," we are inclined to cavil and find fault, but are suddenly aware that it is not the book we are criticising but the people in it, much as in light mood we pick holes in our acquaintances, so real and vivid do we find these people. Miss Lascelles, though we only meet her once, we know quite well—and indeed (to compare small things with great, for we were never half so learned as Miss Lascelles), we remember in our own arrogant young days to have thought those thoughts about older people ourselves, and we can see the same thoughts behind the faces of the lately-left high school girls, as they look at us now.

One great truth any woman may see set forth in the book—lovemaking is not the whole of, nor even the most important part of, life. So many novels, so many poets, say, so many women think, that *Love is Life*. If all goes not well they find the earth a blank. A great thing it is—the greatest and noblest thing—to be a wife and mother, if the wifehood and motherhood are nobly assumed and borne; but it is the noble woman

who is the noble wife and mother, and to bear these high honours well a woman must be more than wife, more than mother, else too sadly she may become a mere housekeeper and nursemaid, or still worse, may not be good even in these lower spheres. For those women to whom these parts in the world's play are not allotted, or the course of whose love does not run smooth, a pursuit, a hobby even, will wonderfully ease the pain, will shorten days and months of suspense, or will even take the place of husband and child denied them by time and chance. Work will not rob us of our due of sorrows, nor keep from any the woman's meet heart-ache, it would then be wholly an evil; but it will save us from the withering and blighting that come in sorrow's train into a blank life—will cause the heartache to be a rich fertilizer, and bring forth of good in the soul.

"Mona Maclean" is full of nice people and clever bits: "It takes a lot of conflicting utterances to make up a man's Credo. When I want neat little compatible sentences, I resort to my cookery book," says the heroine; and we breathe freely, refreshed, after reading this. It is possible that some people may feel about her as her aunt did: "She met Lucy on common ground, but Mona seemed to be on a different plane, and Lady Munro found it extremely difficult to tell when that plane was above, and when below, her own."

To admit that the plot is improbable and Mona most unusual is nothing; it is not so improbable as life, and they are only the "unusual" people who rouse us to warm love and high enthusiasm; her unusualness makes us care for Mona and for all in the book as we do not often care nowadays for people "in print." It is all thoroughly interesting and moreover wholesome, and will, we are sure, win many readers.

Recollections of George Butler, by Josephine E. Butler. Bristol: J. W. Arrowsmith; London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

This book has appeared since our last issue, yet already it has reached a second edition. And that it should so soon have reached a second edition no one who reads it will wonder. It has a merit, great

in biographical literature, yet too often lacking, that it has not a page too much. Every extract, every letter is chosen because it advances the narrative, or reveals the character and the restraint which must have been exercised in so limiting the extent has added to the force of the whole. But there is more than this to strike the reader in these recollections of a noble life. Often, how often, in reading biographies of noted men one has felt a blank—there was nothing to show the mutual life of the husband and wife. One saw the mere incidents of external details, nothing of that influence of each on each which comes of the fusion of two lives in one. It is very different here : not because the recollections have been written by the wife, but because Mrs. Butler could not have shown a true picture otherwise. "Do not hesitate," her eldest son said to her "to make your recollections something of an autobiography. You can scarcely help doing so, for my father's life and yours were so completely one."

From their marriage in 1851 to the last days in 1890 the reader feels those words of their son were true. Nevertheless the consequent autobiographic element never obtrudes itself, not even in the parts which tell how through circumstances of deepest sorrow Mrs. Butler was brought to the work which has become so identified with her leadership, and through all the painful phases of which she could repose on the strong sympathy of her husband.

The book opens with a sketch of Mr. Butler's parentage and early home; the readers also get glimpses, as the narrative proceeds, of Mrs. Butler's early home. Homes of both of which one feels the lines might have been written—

. . . . "whose inmates, every one,
On tranquil faces bore the light
Of duties beautifully done,
And humbly, though they had few peers,
Kept their own laws, which seem'd to be
The fair sum of six thousand years'
Traditions of civility."

Perhaps the most interesting part of the book for the general reader is the life at Liverpool, where for

sixteen years Mr. Butler was principal of the College, and was able to bring about many reforms on which he felt strongly in regard to the subjects and methods of education. Here it was that Miss Clough came to see him in 1867, full of the "beautiful schemes which were even then taking shape in her fruitful brain for the benefit of her fellow women," and found him going even a little further than herself "in his hopes concerning the equality to be granted in future in the matter of educational advantages for boys and girls, men and women." Soon after Professor Stuart made Liverpool the headquarters of his scheme for University lectures for women, which afterwards developed into the University Extension scheme and which was inaugurated by an address from Mr. Butler at Sheffield.

But life in a crowded city was in many respects far from congenial to a man so fond of rural pursuits—of fishing, sketching and the rest. They determined that once in the year at least the whole family must have breathing space and freedom from brick and stone walls. "It was our deliberate choice, therefore, to devote a portion of our time and means to this end. . . . We were a small enough family to be able for some years to take flight altogether and to have no anxieties or a divided heart on account of some left behind." Accordingly, these annual excursions are a pleasant feature of the story of lives so full of the interests and sympathies of an affectionate family circle combined with a stern sense of public duty.

The Child and his Book : some Account of The History and Progress of Children's Literature in England, by Mrs. E. M. Field.
London : Wells Gardner, Darton and Co.

Assuredly this book would not have waited a year and more for notice in these pages had it come earlier to the hands of the present editor, and seeing it may be as little known to other readers as it was to us until a few weeks ago, a notice, though tardy, may be acceptable.

As its title indicates, this is a history of children's literature, and ranges from the early Saxon period up to the close of the first quarter of the present century,

where Mrs. Field draws the limit of her story. A most interesting story it presents, full of glimpses into the various ways and feelings of our ancestors at various stages of our national history. We read that the Anglo-Saxon girls were allowed to share their brothers' opportunities, and mixed schools were often taught by nuns, colloquies and cheerful dialogues on every-day questions were used for lessons. In the Plantagenet days the favourite form of literature for youth was that of rhymed tracts of counsel, whence quaint samples are given. Such tracts were "How the good Wiff taught her Doughter," "How the good Man taught his Son." "The Whole Duty of a Child," in 102 lines, is one of the shortest of the kind; others are "Instructions to his Son, by Idle Peter of Kent Esq.," and "The Booke of the Enseynments and Teachynge that the Knyghte of the Toun made to his Doughters," translated from the French, where among other wise counsels the knight advises his fair daughters not to be the first to take on new array nor guises, and "in especielle the newe gyses of wymmen of a strange countre," but where also he finds great fault with a certain lady who had "good gownes and ryche, but who would not wear them on Sunday."

Curious it is to see how methods in teaching, as in other things, seem to sweep round in a circle. In the early illuminated pictures of monkish schools, the teacher sits with his book held up before the pupils, while they sit, or kneel, in a semi-circle before him, as now they might do round a teacher at the black-board. But between the sweep from the oral teaching when books were priceless, to to-day when they are almost below price, it is curious to see that in the first *printed* illustration the children sit round, each with his book and the teacher in the middle with a mighty rod.

Then we are led into the mild and rational theories of the great educators of the Elizabethan day—Roger Ascham, Richard Mulcaster and others. Richard Mulcaster "would have good discipline 'but for gentleness and curtesie towards children, I do think, it more needful than beateinge.' Girls, he considered, should

have all advantages ; reading, writing, music, should be their first lessons, then if they pleased the learned languages and something of medicine, and, adds one author, with a sharp insight into feminine character, 'what they learn, let them learn thoroughly.'"

A chapter entitled "The Fear of the Lord and the Broomstick" shows the unutterable dismalness of the literature which the stern Puritan *régime* provided for children. Then the theory of education for girls sank lower and lower, till to read their mother tongue and a little arithmetic for domestic purposes was deemed sufficient.

Chapters on the Progress of the Spelling Book and on Nursery Classics bring us on to the more or less familiar names of the books that were the food of our grandmothers. Every page of the "Child and His Book" has some old thing that now is, as it were, new, something quaint and curious illustrative of bygone times. A brief notice such as this can only indicate the interest of this result of studies which surely would please Richard Mulcaster himself in the thoroughness of the work accomplished.

Heroes and Heroines for Home Readers (Swan Sonnenschein) is another of Miss Frances E. Cooke's pleasant little biographical books for young people, and contains "stories of noble men and women who in their early days loved all that was true and good, and through their after lives were faithful to the dream of their youth." Amongst the lives referred to we notice Dorothea Lynd Dix and Mr. Duncan M'Laren.

The Englishwoman's Year Book. London : F. Kirby. 1s.

The first thing one sees on opening this year's edition of Miss Hubbard's ever welcome Year Book is the "Moonlight Calendar" (copyright), which by a most ingenious arrangement of lines shows at a glance when the moon is up, and when there can be no moonlight. We congratulate the editor on having thought out a plan whose very simplicity marks its true ingenuity, and which will be a great advantage for those who, dwelling in country places, are still dependent on

the moon for their village lantern. The directory part increases in completeness year by year, and the preface gives a review of women's work in 1892 which is striking for the rich variety of its record.

The Forum for December contains an article from the pen of Mrs. Fawcett on "Women in English Politics," the brilliance of which cannot be concealed, however much its correctness may be marred by a number of egregious misprints which clearly show the author never set eyes on the proof. The following sentence will indicate the lines of the paper, "Women in England have achieved some share of political power by doing political work. In proportion to the energy and good spirit in which they do this work their power will grow. They have, of course, much to learn, and they are in the process of learning how to work by working."

The Fortnightly Review for November has an article of considerable force and originality entitled "The Insurrection of Women: a criticism," by Mr. J. B. Bury. It appears to be the work of a writer who has approached the subject from the outside, desirous of ascertaining whether a movement which has raised a good deal of stir has any substance, or is merely empty sound. "There is something curious," he says, "about the whole controversy. The arguments of the insurgents claiming their rights are a little naïve; but the arguments of their adversaries are curiosities even in the market place." The ineffaceable distinction of sex, he truly says, is an argument that the opponents should drop altogether, but he does not seem aware how strongly it has oftentimes been put forward by the advocates of the Franchise. His comments on the difficulties of abstract justice mark a wide compass of vision; so does his conclusion that the true argument in favour of Women's Suffrage is that the world may have the chance of developing a new type. Altogether the paper is well worth attentive reading.

Die Gefahren der Frauen-Emancipation, von Adele Crepaz. Leipzig, 1892.

This pamphlet would probably have passed quite unnoticed in this country had it not been for the letter

from Mr. Gladstone to the author, which appeared in our English papers, as follows:—"I received a short time ago your essay on 'The Emancipation of Women,' and although German print is painful to my weak eyes, I could not refrain from reading the work from beginning to end without stopping. I am anxious to give you more than a formal recognition of your work, not only because my mind agrees with you in the chief arguments you use, but because your essay is the most intelligible, clear, and detailed that I have read upon this question. You have called to life new thoughts in my mind, but I shall not be able to carry them into effect. I wish your essay could be put within the reach of the men and women in my country by appearing in their language. In this question, as in many others, I deeply regret the death of J. Stuart Mill. He had perhaps the clearest mind in all his generation."

As the pamphlet only repeats the common-place alarms with which all who have taken part in Women's Suffrage work are painfully familiar, the only value of the pamphlet for us is the testimony it has elicited from Mr. Gladstone. By his own words he shows that he has not followed the movement in this country in the very least.

Shafts. Edited by Margaret Shurmer Sibthorpe.

"*Shafts*" is the title of a new weekly penny paper intended "for women and the working classes," of which the first nine numbers have been kindly sent to us. The object of the new publication is, we understand, to bring some of the "aristocracy of character, of will, of mind," to mingle with democracy. We wish well to all earnest endeavour for ennobling life; but the success of a new venture such as this depends on a proper combination of three unknown qualities—the power of the pens, and the power of the purses at the Editor's back, and, least calculable probably of all, the taste of the public. There is one item which we should like to see omitted, the column entitled "What the Girl says." "The Girl" should be encouraged to ponder the mature thoughts of the best minds, and not to look on her own crudities as if they could be of any worth whatsoever.

OBITUARY.

MRS. HARRISON, the wife of the President of the United States, died at the White House on October 25th, 1892. This is the second time that the wife of a President has died at the White House during his term of office. The estimation in which Mrs. Harrison was held by those who knew her was due not merely to her official position, but to her individual force of character. She was the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Scott, who, at the time of her birth (about 1834) was President of a Female College at Oxford, Ohio. Here she grew up in an atmosphere of books and artistic and intellectual culture, and, when still very young, married Benjamin Harrison, a young man about her own age, whose acquaintance she had made when he was a student at Oxford. The young couple had little save hope to live upon, but by prudence, self-denial, and hard work they gradually obtained a position for themselves in Indianapolis, where they had taken up their abode. It is a pretty picture—the young couple, little more than children, taking their long journey to their new home in an old farm waggon, and settling down, happy in one another's affection, to a life of hard work in the little three-roomed cottage they had chosen. When the war broke out in 1861 Mr. Harrison was a lawyer in good practice, and had two little children to care for. But encouraged by his wife, he gave up his position, left his family, recruited a regiment, and went to the front. Here he was three times promoted for conspicuous gallantry, and his conduct during the war led to his nomination as Senator, and ultimately to his election as President. During her husband's absence with the army Mrs. Harrison supported herself and her children, and when, on his election as Senator, she accompanied him to Washington, she displayed the same prudence and steady good sense which had always characterised her. She earned at first some obloquy by setting her face steadily against the extravagant expenditure which was fashionable among the wives of the Senators, but her genuine hospitality and brilliant intellectual powers speedily made her circle one of the

most popular in Washington. When her husband became President her influence was yet more widely felt, and she gracefully supported the position and exercised the onerous duties which fell to her as the first lady in the land.

MRS. WARDROPER, who recently died, in her eightieth year, at East Grinstead, was well known in the hospital and nursing world as for many years the matron of St. Thomas's Hospital and superintendent of the Nightingale Fund Training School for Nurses. At the age of forty-two Mrs. Wardroper was left a widow, with a young family and slender resources. Her husband was Mr. W. W. Wardroper, F.R.C.S., a medical practitioner at Arundel. Mrs. Wardroper in January, 1854, applied for and obtained the appointment of matron at St. Thomas's Hospital, then at its old site in the Borough, and the governors had good cause to be satisfied with their choice. When the Nightingale Fund was subscribed, the improvements which had taken place in the nursing organisation of St. Thomas's Hospital mainly led to the selection of that hospital by Miss Nightingale as the site for the Training School for Nurses, which was opened there in 1860. Mrs. Wardroper continued to hold her post for twenty-seven years longer, retiring in 1886 with a well-earned pension. During that period she had seen the hospital and school removed from the old site to the Surrey Gardens, and then, in 1870, to the magnificent premises on the Thames Embankment. From the beginning she entered with her whole heart and with wonderful energy into the plans for developing the school for nurses, and for reforming the organisation of the nursing staff of the hospital in the new buildings, and it was to her great administrative ability and unsparing and sympathetic devotion that the success of the school and the great improvement which took place in the nursing of the hospital were largely due. At the time of her retirement upwards of five hundred nurses had completed their course in the school and entered into service on the staff of St. Thomas's and other hospitals, and of these upwards of fifty ladies were occupying

important posts as matrons or superintendents of nurses in hospitals, infirmaries, and nursing institutions for the poor, not only in the United Kingdom but also abroad.—*Times*, Dec. 22nd.

MISS MACGEORGE, L.K.Q.C.P.I., was amongst the victims of the terrible shipwreck of the "Roumania." She took the diplomas of the Irish College of Physicians in 1884, and then proceeded to India, to work in connection with the Irish Presbyterian Church Mission at Ahmedabad. After a stay of five years of very active and useful work she came to England for a change, and was returning to resume her labours at Ahmedabad as a passenger on board the ill-fated vessel.

MISS MARY ROYCE, L.S.A., for many years had interested herself in the working classes of her native town, Leicester, where she was well known and much respected. She had great influence over young men, and she had gathered together a class of nearly one hundred, whom she taught regularly, even through her student career, returning to Leicester every Saturday in order to devote herself to her "boys" on Sunday. She was elected a guardian of the poor last March, and in that capacity visited the workhouse infirmary, where it is supposed she contracted the complaint of which she died. Her illness has been watched with the greatest concern by her fellow townspeople, and her death is felt as a great loss to them.—*Queen*.

NOTES ON PREPARATIONS FOR CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

I.

THE following notes on some of the preparations for the Chicago Exhibition will serve to show that the promoters of the women's department are to be congratulated in drawing forth evidence of the energies of women in many lands and many directions.

I. *Handicrafts Section*.—The Handicrafts Sub-Committee have named from 16th to 20th inst. for the receipt of the exhibits intended for their section, all of which are to be sent to the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, where space has been courteously allowed them for receiving, judging and packing the articles. Unfortunately these will arrive just too late for any details to appear in the REVIEW, and we can only say they promise to be especially rich in articles of domestic decoration, and to show that the widening fields of women's thought and knowledge gravitate round the comfort and the beauty of home. This is especially noticeable in the collection of women's patents, which deserve a paragraph to themselves.

II. *Women's Patents*.—Of making many patents, even as of making many books, there is no end: and like books, few comparatively attain to lasting value, but all contribute to feed the daily life of our social organism. Even as once few women had written books, few were known to have invented anything, and now, with wider teaching and means to express the thoughts that are in them, women's patents are becoming as numerous as women's novels, and just as some novels amongst the multitude hold permanent rank in our classics, so will some women's inventions hold permanent place in our homes. Of such, for instance, is the fire escape patented by Miss Matilda Stewart Barron, ingeniously contrived to be generally used as a dress stand, but adaptable in a moment to be used as a means of lowering a young child safely from the window. An invention by Miss Mary Sander Hungerford, for instantaneous lacing of boots—an adaptation of small neat smooth rings through which the lace can be drawn once for all, and tightened or loosened at a stroke—should speedily find its way to the feet of every woman who appreciates being saved time and vexation over her boot laces.

Mrs. Eva Field Wolrige's portable wardrobe has the appearance of having been designed out of practical experience of the discomfort of insufficient accommo-

dation, and its merits will be appreciated by travelers who have had similar experience.

Patents born of practical needs are always likely to be the most useful, and it is satisfactory to note that the majority of the patents here brought together are of that description. Several educational patents will be shown in the Educational Section, such as the "Facile" for teaching children musical notation, and a model for showing the rotation of the earth and the moon, and that most pretty measuring instrument, the "line divider" by a quondam Girton student.

[In connection with these patents we should like to make reference to the great assistance that has been rendered by Messrs. Hughes, Eli & Hughes, patent agents, 76, Chancery Lane, both in collecting specimens for the present occasion, and in helping women inventors by advice and information.]

III. *Educational Section.*—The Educational Section will bring together a more complete representation than has probably ever been brought together of English educational work in regard to women. Valuable papers will be contributed by the section. Plans and drawings of the colleges for women, of the students' rooms, and portraits of groups of students will form an interesting feature; and no less so a collection of portraits of babies, children of English mothers who are university graduates and certificated students of Cambridge University—such being the method the president of the section (Mrs. Fawcett) has devised of as happily furnishing ocular negation of the oft-repeated assertion that the higher education is injurious to the health of mothers.

This Section sent a memorial, signed on behalf of the Sub-Committee by Mrs. Fawcett, Miss Buss, and Miss Mary Gurney, to the Gilchrist Educational Trust, asking the trustees to assist them in the scheme of facilitating the visits of mistresses of elementary and secondary schools to the Exhibition at Chicago by means of small grants of money. The memorial pointed out that the Sub-Committee felt that the visits of English teachers to the Educational Section and the Educational Conference at Chicago would be

attended with great educational advantages. The teachers might also have an opportunity of seeing the working of some of the best schools and colleges in America, and should be expected to send in a report of what they had seen and learned. The memorialists added that the scheme met with the approval of the Princess Christian, President of the Women's Work Committee; that application for a grant had been made to the Royal Commission, but that, while deeming the scheme an excellent one, and one to meet their full sympathy, the Commissioners did not consider they had power to spend money in this manner. Under these circumstances the memorialists applied to the Gilchrist Educational Trust.

IV. *The Gilchrist Educational Trust.*—To this memorial the Gilchrist Trustees forwarded the following reply:—

“Gilchrist Educational Trust,

“17, Victoria Street,

“Westminster, London, S.W.,

“December 6th, 1892.

“DEAR MRS. FAWCETT,—The Trustees met yesterday afternoon and considered your application very fully. They have instructed me to reply that after careful consideration they are not satisfied that sufficient educational advantage would result from sending a number of mistresses to the Congress in connection with the Chicago Exhibition, to grant your application as it stands. They feel, however, that the proposals of your Committee contain the germs of what would prove of great educational value, and they have decided to send two, or possibly four, women teachers to America, to study and report upon secondary schools and institutions for the training of women in different parts of the States, with a special reference to the relation of that branch of education to schools below and above. They propose to retain in their own hands the selection of those teachers, and to allow them £100 each, so that they may be enabled to spend two months in studying the subject with some completeness. The Trustees propose to publish these reports, which they trust will prove of great value at the present time,

when the whole question of secondary education is coming prominently to the front.

"The Trustees desire to thank you for bringing this matter under their notice, and they hope that they may rely upon the co-operation and help of your Committee in making the necessary arrangements to carry out the scheme effectively.

"Very truly yours,

"(Signed) R. T. ROBERTS.

VI. *Women's Portraits.*—Special request was made by the American Board of Managers for portraits of women of eminence, and accordingly a collection of portraits (in black and white and photographs) has been made of women who hold representative place in our past history, or who have been pioneers and leaders in the works of the present day. They will be arranged in groups, and will be from 180 to 190 in number. The first groups will be chronological in their order, but the portraits of the present century will be classified according to their works.

[NOTE.—These portraits will shortly be brought together at 10, Great College Street, Westminster, before being sent to be packed at the Imperial Institute, and any reader of this REVIEW who may like to view them is invited to write to the Editor, who will send a card in reply as soon as the portraits are ready for inspection.]

VII. *The Efforts of Italian Women.*—The impetus from Chicago is also being felt in Italy, whence we have received an address issued by Signora Fanny Zampini Salazar addressed to women engaged in literary, scientific or artistic work in Italy.

From this address we learn that an American lady, Miss Alice Howard Cady, has been appointed by the women's department in Chicago to collect portraits and biographical notices of Italian women working in education, literature, art, &c., and to invite their co-operation in the Exhibition. Miss Cady has spread the circular issued by the women's department widely throughout Italy and many have responded. To those who have not done so Signora Fanny Zampini Salazar appeals on the score of patriotism, and urges them for

the honour of their country to aid as far as they are able.

An indication that these appeals are having some effect may be seen in the "Cronica Femine" (the Women's Column) of the *Torneo* (published in Rome), in which the lady who writes under the *nom de plume* of "Febex" brings together notes sent to her by correspondents in various parts of Italy, mentioning ladies whose names should appear on the roll of honour as workers.

Thus one correspondent writes of a lady who is editor and manager of the *Corriere di Gorizia*; another speaks of Signora Emilia Ferretti, from Bologna, whose novels "La Mediocrita" and "Una frante," published under the pseudonym of *Emma*, have made their mark; of the Signora Giulia Cavallari-Cantalamessa, doctor of philosophy, and professor at the Royal School for Girls in Rome; of Signora C. Rosa Tornelli, a graceful writer.

Other correspondents refer to Signora Alinda Bonacci Brunamonti, a lady of high culture in classics and in science, dwelling in Perugia, whose poems are held to be amongst the finest of modern times in Italy; to Rosina Berti Mantovani, daughter of the artist who recently restored the Loggias of Raphael in the Vatican, herself an author by profession; to Emilia Mariani in Turin, editor of the periodical *Flora Litteraria*; to Alfonsina Floreno Foschino, author of various critical essays on Dante; to the Marchioness Luisa Rappini Campovetere, organiser of many beneficent works, as well as a student of literature and science, and to other writers more or less known in their own country, scarcely, if at all, in ours. Mention also, is made of two young ladies, Adelina and Giuseppina Pietrantoni, who direct and carry on a large industry amongst the mountains of Molise, in the manufacture of bone lace which furnishes the sole means of earning to the women of that district.

(To be continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

A GIRLS' UNIVERSITY COLLEGE IN GERMANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHWOMAN'S REVIEW."

DEAR EDITOR,—The New Year, which I hope will favour you with many good things, brings us in Germany also something good. It brought us the news that in the spring of this year we shall have the first Girls' University College in our country. The seat of the college will be at Weimar, Thuringia, in the centre of Germany, where the "Frauenbildungs-Reform-Verein," to whom the efforts for the erection of this institute are due, has its headquarters.

This Union, one of the youngest in Germany—it was founded in the month of February, 1888—is distinguished by the great perseverance and energy with which it is endeavouring to gain its aim.

It has only one aim—to open the Universities to women, and so to enable them to enter scientific professions. This restriction to the one great aim is its great merit; this alone is the right way to reach something, and by-and-by everything. One of the answers often given to the different petitions of women to have the Universities opened to them was, that women are not prepared for the Universities: that, even if it were possible to open them, it would be quite impossible for women to enter on account of their non-admittance to the existing preparatory University Colleges (Gymnasien)—the law forbidding the establishment of mixed classes between the ages of twelve and sixteen; hence the impossibility of opening Universities to women.

In order to stop this opposition once for all, the "Frauenbildungs-Reform-Verein" raised a fund, with the aid of which it will now open a Girls' University College.

This Girls' University College will be absolutely equivalent to the Boys' University Colleges of the present time. To avoid the one great difficulty of obliging the parents to take too early a decision it has been made a *conditio sine qua non* that the girl who

wants to become a pupil must have accomplished her fourteenth year, and must have previously attended a higher girls' school.

The College will consist of five classes. The College fee amounts to 250 marks (£12 10s. a year).

The administration lies in the hands of a Board, elected in the General Assembly of the members of the "Frauenbildungs-Reform-Verein."

We in Germany are quite happy at this first step made in our country towards a higher education for women.

The Minister of Public Instruction is also preparing to reform the higher girls' schools, though the reform is not in our sense. It only asks a strict division between the higher and lower girls' schools, and asks for the former to be under the direction of a person with university education, which in Germany, as things are, can only be a man. At least it shows that the Government is taking the education of girls into more serious consideration than heretofore.

The "Allgemeine Deutsche Lehrerinnenverein" addressed a petition to the Government against the stringency of this reform, and it is possible that it will be altered, as the Minister is still busied with this question, and has ordered a commission of experts to discuss this subject.

The great work for us now is to interest our female world in the Girls' University Collège in order to secure a full success to this institution. In Vienna, where the first German Girls' University College—in Prague there exists a Bohemian one—was opened three months ago, parents are very satisfied with the studies of their daughters, and we hope that our girls are as ripe for University studies as their Austrian contemporaries. It would, perhaps, have been better to have established the institute in our capital, as the Austrians have done, where more girls could have profited by it comfortably, but, as I mentioned, Weimar is the headquarter of the "Frauenbildungs-Reform-Verein," and this explains why that town has been chosen.

Yours truly,

Berlin, January 5th, 1893.

E. ROSEVALLE.

FOREIGN NOTES.

INDIA.

Miss Maneckbai, youngest daughter of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., is one of thirty-four successful candidates in the L.M. and S. Exam. (Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery) at Bombay.

Miss Manek Turkhud, daughter of Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, has passed the L.M. and S. Exam., being the first Hindu lady to take this Examination. Miss Turkhud has also gained the Ferguson Scholarship, and one of the five Government Scholarships awarded every year.

The Raja Alwili Manohar, of Hyderabad, has given two Matriculation Medals, one in Science, the other in Mathematics, the former of which has been awarded to Miss S. Chattopadhyaya, who is only fifteen years of age, and who has also gained a gold medal for English.

BELGIUM.

A monthly paper, the first published in Belgium on questions affecting women, has been started in Brussels. *La Revendication des Droits des Femmes* follows lines closely resembling those formerly followed by the *Droits des Femmes*, and we note the name of M. Leon Richer as one of the contributors to its Belgian successor.

FRANCE.

A very serious step has been taken by the members of the *Solidarité de la Femme* in Paris. At a meeting on December 16th it was agreed that, in view of the delay and difficulties in the way of getting any attention for legislation affecting women, women candidates should be nominated for election, and it was further agreed to invite the following four ladies, Mesdames Griess Traut, Maria Deraismes Léonie Ronzade and Clemence Royer, to come forward; should they decline, that others should be sought. Each of these ladies has, for different reasons, declined. Madame Griess Trant sympathises with the proposed action, though unable to undertake the task herself. Madame Maria Deraismes considers it a mistake, when women are still deprived of civil rights, to try for the greater while they cannot obtain the lesser. Madame Léonie Ronzade considers the time propitious. Madame Clemence Royer also regards the movement as premature, and that they should begin with seeking a thorough reform of the Electoral Law.

Their prudent counsels, however, do not appear to have satisfied the "Groupe de la Solidarité des Femmes," for we hear now that Madame Sarah Bernhardt has taken up the proposal, and intends to offer herself for election. To those who know something of the difficulties of political work in this country, the hesitation of experienced workers, like the ladies above referred to, will command more respect than the determination of the lady whose experience runs along such a different line of action.

WOMEN have been admitted in Paris to share in the work of the *Assistance Publique* as administrators and visitors to the poor.

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OF
Social and Industrial Questions.

EDITED BY HELEN BLACKBURN.

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PASSING NOTES.—“Oh that mine enemy would write a book.” Swanley College. Royal Female School of Art. Preparations for Chicago.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NOTES.

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AUSTRALIA—*Dawn*.

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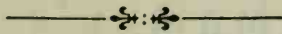
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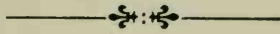
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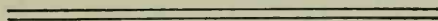
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THE
ENGLISHWOMAN'S REVIEW
(NEW SERIES.)

No. CCXVII.—APRIL 15TH, 1893.

ART. I.—REPORT BY ELIZA ORME, SENIOR
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, ON THE
CONDITION OF WOMEN IN THE CHAIN,
NAIL AND BOLT MAKING INDUSTRIES
IN THE "BLACK COUNTRY."

THIS report is eminently satisfactory in two respects : (1) because it is thoroughly well done, and shows that women are perfectly capable of fulfilling the duties of a Commissioner with efficiency and credit ; (2) because it will probably put an end for some time to come to any further attempts to molest the women by Parliamentary enactments, restricting the hours and method of their work.

Miss Orme's report, which consists of five pages in small print, appears (is "tucked in" we should like to say) at the end of a large volume entitled "Minutes of Evidence taken before Group A of the Royal Commission on Labour." The volume contains above 500 pages in large print. Yet the most important part of the evidence is to be found compressed into these last five pages.

There has for many years been a sense of grievance

among the men engaged in the above trades because women are also employed, and they think that if they could be got rid of their own wages could be raised. This is a mistake, for there is so much competition in the trade, that if the wages were raised and the manufactured articles made dearer, the trade would simply be supplied from Belgium, and the story of how the Coventry watch trade was transferred to Geneva be repeated.

The chief means relied on by the men for getting the women out of the trade is to obtain Acts of Parliament to prevent them from using certain machines which are worked by the foot. The hammer is brought down with great force by using the foot, or by jumping on the machine with both feet, thus causing the weight of the body to strike the blow, which is less fatiguing than striking repeated blows with a hand-hammer. If an Act of Parliament prohibiting the use of this machine to women were passed, it would turn a great many of them out of the trade, as only exceptionally strong ones would be able to bear the increase of fatigue.

Another plan is to get an Act to prevent women from working after six o'clock in the evening. The work is very hot work, as it has to be done over a fire. In summer, therefore, the workers prefer to rest for several hours in the middle of the day, and to do their work early in the morning and in the evening—working often till nine or ten o'clock at night. If women could be prevented from working early and late, and be compelled to work in the heat of the day or not at all, many would probably have to give up altogether, as they would be unable to endure the heat. The small domestic workshops are under the Workshops Act, but this Act permits the women to choose in which hours they shall work. They, it appears, choose generally from nine to nine, thus securing to themselves three cool hours for work in the evening in a legal manner, besides which they often illegally begin work at five in the morning, and work till it becomes warm, and then rest for several hours. The men complain that the inspectors take no notice of this infringement of the

law, and desire to have small local inspectors, who shall take care that the law is strictly enforced.*

A considerable part of the 500 pages of the Blue Book in large print is taken up by the evidence given by the men in these trades before the Commission. They seek to show that the above-mentioned Acts of Parliament are very desirable and ought to be passed.

Some extracts from the men's evidence will be useful. The following bearing on the effect of the employment of women on the rate of wages is of interest.

The questioner is Mr. Gerald Balfour; the witness is Mr. Homer, a workman, the president of Cradley Heath Trades' Union.†

Q. Is it the fact that some men engaged in your industry are content to see their wives engaged in that industry, and at the same time are anxious to see Parliament stop such a practice?

A. I believe it is correct. Many women will go to work.

Q. They allow their wives to work, but nevertheless are in favour of a law forbidding them?

A. Yes, I believe there are many of them.

Q. Is yours the only district in which female labour is employed in the chain trade?

A. Yes, and our surrounding district. There is no district that I know of in any other part of the world, as far as England is concerned, where they are so base as to make blacksmiths of their women.

Q. How old is the custom in your district?

A. I have known it fifty-five years in that country. . . .

Q. Can you assign any cause for the fact that this custom prevails in your district, but not in other districts?

A. No, I cannot any more than this, that there appears to be no other kind of industry there for female labour at present. . . .

Q. Are the wages in your district lower than the wages in other districts where chains are made?

* See page 495, evidence of Mr. Powell.

† Page 432.

A. I do not know any other district in which chains are made than our country. They are not lower.

(Mr. Dale intervening). You misunderstood the question. Mr. Balfour meant to ask whether the wages in the Staffordshire district are lower than at Pontypridd or Gateshead?

A. I thought you referred to female labour.

Mr. Balfour: No; wages generally.

A. I do not think there is a great difference in the ordinary chain masters to-day between Pontypridd and South Staffordshire.

Mr. Dale: I understood you to have said that higher wages were paid at Gateshead?

A. Yes, that is the only exception, I think, and that is mostly on account of the freightage.

Mr. Balfour: Do you consider the wages in your industry low?

A. Well, not what the factory men are getting. We do not consider it low to-day. They would be tolerably well satisfied if they could get on without a great deal of unpleasantness. I do not think they would agitate a great deal for any further advance, but the wages of the small chain-makers are very low indeed.

Q. Do you think the fact that female labour is employed in your district has had the effect of lowering wages?

A. Most assuredly. I think they are really the first and primary cause of wages being lowered.

Q. Do you consider that the employment of women in your district has had the effect of lowering wages in Pontypridd also?

A. No.

Q. But you say wages are not higher there than in your district?

A. No.

This evidence seems to show clearly that it is not the competition of the women, but some other competition or other cause that brings down the wages.

The evidence of Mr. Juggins, representing the nut and bolt trade, and secretary of the Workmen's Association, brings out a clever plan for getting rid of the women.

Q. Would you forbid the existence of small workshops?

A. I would.

Q. By law?

A. Yes.

Q. Are there many of these in a district?

A. There is a great number in the district I have control over.

Q. How many men do these domestic workshops employ?

A. I suppose they employ more women than men.

Q. Then I will ask you how many operatives they employ?

A. Altogether they would employ, I suppose, about 3,000 or 4,000.

Q. If these domestic workshops were suppressed, 3,000 or 4,000 operatives would be thrown out of work, would they not?

A. No, they would all go into a factory. They would be grouped instead of divided.

A little later the following question was put: If the men object to the employment of women, how is it they are not able to put a stop to it?

A. They have in the factories.

The plan is, we see, to abolish domestic workshops, and as the men have put a stop to the employment of women in the factories, there would be an end to it altogether.

Mr. Juggins was no doubt quite correct in making this statement with regard to the factories in the district over which he has control, but in other factories it appears from Miss Orme's Report, that women are permitted to work, and are better paid, than in the domestic workshops. The pay of the women nail-makers is, she says, low—not more than 1s. 6d. a day, and sometimes less. In chain making the wages are better, and vary according to the skill of the worker from 7s. to 12s. a week. Miss Orme thought the women often looked thin and worn, but they seemed cheerful, and often sang at their work. The women prefer the domestic workshops to the factories, although they earn rather less. They can rest when tired in the shops,

and can knock off work till after sunset, but in the factories they must work steadily all through the heat of the day. Miss Orme says "Any sudden prohibition [of women's work] would mean, in the present state of trade, the workhouse to many thousands."

We have recorded our admiration for Miss Orme's Report, but on one point we think she made a mistake. She went on most of her visits to the women engaged in the trade accompanied by Mr. Smith and Mr. Homer—two important members of the Men's Trades Union, and avowed opponents of women's work. The women were not overawed, and gave evidence to her honestly, but it was exposing them to a great trial. These women, however, being stronger than the average of women, working in groups all day in open sheds, and well skilled in the use of a tool (the hammer), which is also a weapon, were not afraid to speak the truth, but as a general rule it would not be advisable to rely on so much courage in women workers. Tailoresses and others engaged in indoor work would probably be afraid to say anything not in accordance with the wishes of men trades unionists in their presence. We think there should be an injunction from authority to sub-commissioners not to proceed on their enquiries thus accompanied. Miss Orme very sensibly took with her a lady shorthand writer, to take down the women's answers to her questions; we hope this excellent plan may be continued on all future occasions.

NOTE.—The Blue Book containing Miss Orme's Report and the men's evidence will lie at No. 10, Great College Street, and may be borrowed by persons who wish to study the subject.

ART. II.—POSSIBILITIES OF COUNTRY LIFE.

TAKE any of our great cities—London, say, or Birmingham, or Bristol—all are suffering from the same rapid increase of town population, while the rural districts are drained to fill those dreary, dingy, smoke-dyed boxes that form the expanding acres of manufacturing quarters.

What is the magnetism that draws these multitudes to congregate in masses where individual careers are swamped, and beauty of field and sky exchanged for flaring hoardings and foggy skies?

Why do they leave the village, where each might have a place of their own in the little community and where everyone knows them, to be absorbed in the great whirlpool of heterogeneous atoms, where none will miss them if they sink?

If they sink—but then they may also swim—and in the village they would only wade in shallows all their days. There is the secret—the possibility that some may swim.

Possibility—the hope of some variety, some movement, gives zest to life—not each day precisely like every other, not seeing and hearing each day the exact same sights and sounds as on all other days before; the same limitations of idea from year's end to year's end.

So men congregate together that the friction of mind with mind may bring out some motion—be it but the motion of bustling streets, the excitement of newspaper placards and street barrows; congregate till they become a dense herd, and the friction becomes, in truth, arrested motion; till the victims of lack of work and the victims of overwork choke every passage, struggling together in chaos, driving well nigh to despair those who seek to lighten the mass of misery.

Yet is the country hopelessly without hopes? Are possibilities there really impossible?

Probably the answer to that depends on whether we can get a right grasp of what constitutes the possibilities of towns. Can we track what lies at the root of these possibilities, and can they be in any degree transferred to the country?

The contact of mind with mind will always attract men to centres of converse, but the abnormal growth of our centres is destroying converse. Instead of centres of converse they have become overgrown masses, where each atom has to struggle against that solitude of a great city which is the most heartless of all solitudes.

But the remedy may come from the same quarter whence came the evil. The excessive overgrowth of modern towns is one fruit of applied science.

Steam has dragged work from cottages and wayside mills to huge factories, and has dragged the workers along with it, packing them round the factory gates, and all our improvements in locomotion and inter-communication help to pack them more and more. Meantime the dulness of the country grows greater as its homes are deserted and its mills and its farms decay under the spell of the steam giant. The stream has changed its course and left the village stagnant, dull by day as it is dark by night. Country lanes seem darker than ever contrasted with the brightly lighted streets. Country friends, though they are affectionate, may be critical and uncongenial; in the crowds, where no one asks your business, you may chance to light on a companionable friend, listening to the same music, or looking at the same play, or may be the same shop window, or chatting in the same club-room.

The evil qualities of all these possibilities are now being felt through and through our social system, and towns suffer from crowds that cannot be grappled with, while the dulness of the country is intensified absolutely and relatively.

To bring about some equipoise between these two is the brightest vision that opens before our social workers to-day, and many things indicate that the trend of effort is veering in that direction. Applied science, which has had so much to do with the attraction of men into the massed up life of our manufacturing centres, may become as potent an agent of dispersion as it has been of concentration, and give us cottage industries again by mountain streams—ay, and dispel the darkness of the village lanes by the forces of

electricity. Bicycles and tricycles, that bring such easy change of scene, are agents that will tell in this direction, and the Primrose League, with its social entertainment—notwithstanding all its critics—conduces to the social animation of village life. So, too, the Home Reading Union, as applicable to village as to town life. But even more effectual, probably, will be the efforts already at work to bring high teaching to common things, and connect our most familiar everyday duties in kitchen or workshop, dairy, farm or garden, with the newest knowledge of the day, so that country workers shall feel they can be as skilled as those in towns, and as much in touch with the stream of their respective trades.

ART. III.—L'AVANT COURRIERE.

SUCH is the title of an Association formed at the beginning of this year in Paris, which differs from previous associations for the advancement of women in France in that it follows the policy which to English ideas seems much the most practical—of advocating a programme of a very fundamental, but at the same time restricted, scope. The prospectus states that the Association claims for women the right to serve as witnesses in public and in private transactions, and for married women the right to dispose of the product of their own labour. It then gives an analysis of the corresponding conditions of women both in England and other countries, pointing out that Italian women have had the right to serve as witnesses in public and private transactions since 1878, that Russian women have control of their own property, and married women in Denmark have had a right to their own earnings since 1880.

“But the French woman remains in a condition of marked inferiority. She may be a doctor of medicine,

or of law, a member of the Conseil Supérieur de l'Instruction publique, a Chevalière of the Legion of Honour, but the law is opposed to her being a witness in civil deeds. This prohibition extends also to transactions before notaries. The French woman fills an important place in art, commerce and industry, but she can neither buy, sell nor touch her earnings without the authorisation of her husband. These contradictions are as wounding to the dignity of the French woman as they are hurtful to her material interests, and it is urgent to put law and custom in harmony on these points."

Further particulars may be had from Madame Henri Schmahl, 12 Rue Gazan, Paris.

An article from the pen of Madame Schmahl appears in the *Nouvelle Revue* of March 23rd, on "La Question de la Femme," which is an able expansion of the thought animating *L'Avant Courrière*. After speaking of the change of attitude in public opinion, Madame Schmahl remarks, "Women have generally themselves taken the initiative in claiming the reforms they desire, but in no case has the mass of the female population taken part in these first endeavours. This we can understand when we consider the qualities required of whoever would attain to a pacific conquest of the smallest advantages, the only conquests which are durable.

"First, one must be generally sufficiently above surrounding conditions and circumstances to experience what an Englishman has called '*divine discontent*'—that uneasiness which forces whoso feels it towards other regions, and gives the desire for a change of surroundings. Then comes courage to make the first effort, which must be afterwards sustained by strength, capacity, decision, resistance, work and perseverance. To these qualities must be added others of a moral order, equally indispensable in so complexly ordered surroundings as our modern European society; these are exceptional altruistic qualities of which the most important are justice and sympathy." Words such as these might be pondered still with advantage by some amongst ourselves who say women do not want their enfranchisement.

ART. IV.—LOLO AND THIBETAN WOMEN.

SINCE writing my previous letter* I have had the good fortune to travel still further west, and now, returning from Thibet, am trying to think what information I have gathered about the Lolo and Thibetan women. Naturally it is sadly scanty. Although the Chinese are fighting the Lolos, we should have tried to enter Lololand, but that roads were broken down, rivers in spate, and no raft even to be had. So we had to be satisfied with seeing the conquered Lolos, who live among the Chinese. We only visited one cottage, the bareness of whose poverty left nothing to describe as seen in the smarting darkness of wood smoke. But the poor Lolo woman, as we entered, was naked to the waist—no Chinese woman allows any part of her person to be seen uncovered—she tried to draw some dirty ragged garment round her, but before she had done so we had seen sufficient of the ravages of some very revolting skin disease not to care to linger long with her. And whatever these skin diseases and sores may be, I have never elsewhere in China seen them so prevalent and horrible as amongst the Lolos and the Chinese they live amongst, which made walking about on market day—one great opportunity for seeing the Lolos—a trial, as naturally, where everyone we wanted to see was at least equally curious to see us, it was impossible to do so except in a serried crowd. The Lolo women are great riders, riding ponies or oxen indifferently, and, of course, always astride. I do not think any nation, where working women habitually ride, has a side saddle. At the same time, having now had occasion to ride in that way for many days along the Great Beich Tea Road, I cannot say that I find the position comfortable, unless on a very small pony. If the stirrups are short one has no seat, and if they are long, it must at least require some habit not to feel strained. Lolo women, however, seem perfectly at

* The Editor regrets to say that the letter here referred to never reached her.

their ease. Those we saw wore trousers, a variety of girdles of rather voluminous size around their waists, long coats—which were at the back about to their ankles, and are looped back on either side so as to look very much like the Louis Quinze coats everyone was wearing a few years ago. Very voluminous handkerchiefs are bound round and round their heads, which in the end present the appearance of that of the Cumæan Sybil. They have also enormous earrings, the rings reaching down on to their shoulders. They are dark, and perhaps not so very unlike Chinese women, but for the vivacity of their expression and manner, and for their distinguishing feature of carriage. Except in the girls in Capri I have never seen anything like it, and the Lolo women were a great deal more robust than the Capri girls as they walk, moving from their hips with a graceful undulating motion. They have the reputation of being often physically stronger than their men. But the men we saw looked like bony, hardy mountaineers, rather recalling Highland shepherds. Both men and women have speaking countenances, in opposition to the expressionless stare or scowl of fixed contempt with which the Chinese regard one, and the women at once laugh and talk, and glance up and down, and blush in a way no Chinese woman ever probably dared to attempt.

The soft betraying air
That women, loved and flattered,
Love to wear ;

may not be especially soft, rather triumphant, but it is certainly specially noticeable amongst the lightly-moving Lolo women with their exquisite poise of body. I have never been able to imagine how any man could fall in love with a Chinese woman. On the other hand, one at once feels it would be hard to live amongst Lolos without falling in love with a Lolo girl, unless dirt were a sufficient deterrent. After talking to, and trying to photograph, all the Lolos we could—the men were ready enough for the last, but the women, like coquettes, hesitated till in each case a stolid wall of Chinese formed in front—we asked the Beauty of the Market in to tea, in hopes of photographing her

quietly. She laughed, and said she would come, evidently without any intention of doing so, and on being pressed somewhat eagerly by our Chinese servants, who sought to please us, bounded away like a young gazelle, and I feared we should see her no more. But she reappeared later and with her wits as much about her as if she were an American girl: "Oh yes, I am coming to tea later," she cried without being reminded. "But I must sell my grains first, buckwheat and the rest." Then hearing us admire the silver rings of another woman, "There, take them all," she cried, "and give me this golden one," and she seized my wedding ring, and was about to take it off forcibly. In the end she did come to tea, but said another woman must come too, which was our wish, for we were very much afraid of any idea getting about that we were asking her for any purpose other than tea drinking. An elder woman, who said she was forty, then agreed to accompany the young beauty, who laid claim to twenty. A tall, bony man said he must come too. This also seemed only proper. He, we believe, was Forty's husband. Presently, amongst the great crowd of Chinese that followed and took possession of the hay lofts and every beam of vantage where they would see one set of savages drinking tea with another set of savages—for it is in this light the Chinese regard us and Lolos alike—one man violently insisted on coming in, and when we objected, it turned out to be Beauty's husband. So the two men sat side by side on one bench, and the two women on another. They were too well bred by nature to express curiosity about anything, but they seemed pleased to see what little we could show them, and to my distress did not care about tea at all. The men, however, received their tea with a most elaborate ceremonial, raising their hands, lowering them, bowing themselves, and going through five or six polite postures before accepting it. Presently it appeared the Lolo women had got tired of the whole thing and gone away, tripping away most gracefully, but without thanks or leave taking of any kind. The men were far more courteous, but less fascinating. A little later, sitting by the roadside,

watching the people going home from market, we noticed most of the Lolo men were the worse for drink—no Chinese men, nor, and I am glad to say, any Lolo women. The unconquered independent Lolos may be very different from those of their race who live in what used to be their own grazing grounds as a subject race. But the little we saw made us think they were a race well worth the studying, and very glad to hear there is a French Father settled on their borders, trying to learn their language, and do what he can for them. Even the Chinese have to own that they are very amiable savages.

The Thibetan women, as we have seen them at Tachienlu and on the way there, are far better looking than the Lolos as far as faces go. With very fine features, dark hair and eyes, and rosy cheeks, their bright smiles look all the brighter from the quantity of jewellery they wear; large silver earrings with coral, triple silver clasps fastening their red collars, coral between two turquoises, silver bangles and coral beads on their arms, large brilliant rosaries with an amulet in a handsome case hanging round their necks, their fingers hanging with rings, and a chatelaine of sometimes four cunningly worked silver chains, to which hangs a needle book, and possibly a key or two strung between each. They have luxuriant dark hair plaited up with red coral running through it, and then bound round their heads as a sort of double coronet. Their dress may be said to be very fashionably made; a sleeveless gown, like a tea gown, open all down the front, the skirt put on in small box pleats, one close on the top of another, and all carefully fastened down at the waist, so as to feather out lower down. It is turned up at the bottom with a wide false hem—of course calico. Over this a short jacket with sleeves is worn, then an apron with a loose girdle rather below the waist; but apparently there are several garments with several girdles one above another. The weight of the pleated over-dress was prodigious, although of soft satin.

As far as my small experience goes, all the bargaining business seems done by the women. We were told by a French Priest, who had lived among

them for years, that the women managed everything; the men fought, hunted, and drank, and were like so many children, the women doing all the work. Tachienlu is full of Lamaseras and Lamas, who look like Roman senators in their long, dull red gowns, with their heavy dull red mantles folded round them, leaving one arm and shoulder bare, just like a Roman toga. There seem to be many little boy Lamas, and the men Lamas seem on very friendly terms with the women. But we arrived no nearer solving the problem how there is such a great disproportion of the sexes in Thibet, that polyandry prevails there, and Lamas abound. One would suppose most of the girl babies must be killed, but could that co-exist with women having so much of their own way?

What impressed us far more than the good looks of the women of Tachienlu was, however, the singular beauty of the men from the interior. Exquisite complexions, through which every mantling blush could be seen, features of the type one used to see in Books of Beauty of *women*—arched eyebrows, aquiline noses, all somewhat too fine for this work-a-day world, and an air of virginal purity. There are many different tribes, and as the Chinese are quite indifferent to those differences, we failed to find out the distinctions. But it seemed rare amongst the Lamas, some of whom indeed looked like Crétins, to see beautiful faces. And their expression certainly was not that of purity or modesty. Some looked simply fierce and scornful, folding their arms in their togas, and scowling, some very stupid, some absolutely scornful; but others had a distinctly very bad, objectionable expression, though I never saw any quite so dreadful as the Lamas outside a Lamaserai at Peking, which we were strongly advised not to enter. Here, at Tachienlu, we were not fortunate enough to see the strange Lama dance, which only occurs at certain festivals, but we went into the various Lamaseras, although never allowed to enter their Temples—whether because I was a woman, I do not know.

At the next station beyond Tachienlu, there is a barrier beyond which the Lamas allow no Chinese woman to pass, and we were told a little while before

a very high Chinese official, determined to take his wife with him on his official mission, had to disguise her as a man, and take her hidden in a chair. The Thibetan women seem so smiling and friendly, I began to wonder whether it might not in some ways be easier for a woman to penetrate into their country than for a man. But then there are the dogs! Every house has them because of the thieves. But it is impossible to approach till the dogs have been chained up. They are very fierce, and have the reputation of never leaving go, but when the Lamas set their dogs upon me in the grandest Lamaserai I have seen, I am happy to say they did leave go. It was a magnificent scene—the large oblong courtyard, brilliantly painted gold and red and green, the colonnade running round it, and the many staircases leading up to it; the flagstuffs hung with prayer rags, the brilliantly decorated temple front, and a *human skull* at top, some thirty or forty Lamas standing by, scowling in their crimson, and bounding forward the two fierce dogs. But it was a picture we were very glad to leave, passing out through the painted prayer cylinders, the shrines heaped high with clay pagodas, under the grand old elder trees, from which we could look on the Lamas' windows, brilliant with Thibetan glories, a kind of orange marigold, I think, and on the piles of slates written over with prayers laid humbly by the road side. We had never thought Tachienlu was Thibet in going there, but ethnologically it certainly is, and there is a Thibetan chieftain or king there, who forbids the Lamas to drink in the town, because it caused so many rows. One day we met a string of Thibetan women bowed almost double, under loads of five, six, even as much as seven bales of beich tea, each weighing twenty pounds. Along the Great Beich Tea Road from Yacheo, some of their Chinese sisters walk the 170 miles of dreadful road carrying beich tea. But from Tachienlu, the beautiful long-haired Yaks, who were just coming in whilst we were there, carry it on. But in all that we saw, I failed to see the guiding hand of woman, and yet the women are said by everyone to guide the men of Thibet. And according

to common report to be not over well conducted, whilst I am delighted to learn that not even their Chinese enemies have anything to say against the Lolo women—the more remarkable when one remembers that the independent Lolo country is entirely surrounded by Chinese territory, and fighting and raids always going on between them.

ALICIA BEWICKE LITTLE.

TOO SOON.

(Written on March 5th, thermometer at 65.)

A FINE June day had lost its way
And wandered into March,
It looked around with grief profound
To see no bloom save on the larch.

“Where are my roses, where are my posies,
Oh where is my grass so green?
Are my roses dead, are my posies fled
And my grass a thing that hath been?”

Then the Wind with a sigh, thus made a reply
“Oh, weep not, sweet day of June,
For the things you lament shall in time all be sent,
You ask for them now too soon.

“There is cold to come with a dry hot sun,
Like Temptation's hour to the Just,
Then the rain and the splash with a gleam and a flash
To revive the seed from the dust.

“Then the mild air of May, with its brightening day
With hope shall inspire all hearts,
Then the glories of June, which you ask for too soon
Shall spring up from the earth in all parts.

“So wait but a while, and keep your sweet smile,
And return in mood serene,
Then bedeckt with your roses, and covered with posies
You shall dance on your grass so green.”

E. J. B.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

NOTES OF THE QUARTER.

WHEN the opening of the Session approached, communications were entered into with numerous M.P.'s with a view to their taking part in the ballot for a day.

Mr. Walter McLaren called a meeting of friendly M.P.'s at the House of Commons, which was attended by Mr. Bousfield, Sir George Chesney, Mr. C. W. Cayzer, Prof. Jebb, Mr. Charles McLaren, Viscount Wolmer, &c. Several promises of balloting were then given.

The result was that a considerable number of members, including Mr. Bolitho, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Courtney, Col. Cotton-Jodrell, and Sir Richard Temple tried their fortune. The best number was drawn by Mr. Charles McLaren, who came out twenty-fifth. As there are not more than twelve good days for private Members' Bills, no one who draws a late number can secure a first place.

Mr. McLaren set the Bill down second on the order of the day for Wednesday, March 8th. But inasmuch as the Bill which preceded it—the Rating of Machinery Bill—was one involving large interests to the manufacturing towns, it was felt from the first that the chances for Mr. McLaren's Bill were very slight.

The debate and division on the Rating of Machinery Bill concluded at 5.25. It is against the rules of the House that any contentious Bill be taken after 5.30 on a Wednesday. When, therefore, Sir Henry James rose to move that the Women's Suffrage Bill be adjourned—it was clearly the inevitable course.

Little expectation was at that time entertained that any enfranchising amendment would be allowed on the Registration of Electors Amendment Bill.

The ruling of the Speaker, however, on March 23rd, as given below, showed such amendments to be in order. Accordingly, Viscount Wolmer lost no time

in availing himself of the important opportunity thus afforded of pressing the question on a Government measure.

The following resolution was forwarded by the Central Committee of the National Society for Women's Suffrage, 10, Great College Street, Westminster, to all supporters in the House of Commons :—

“That, seeing that the Registration of Electors Amendment Bill, which stands adjourned to April 10th, opens a way to place a considerable number of the less responsible and more floating portion of the male population on the Parliamentary Register, the Central Committee of the National Society for Women's Suffrage thankfully welcomes the ruling of the Speaker by which an Amendment in favour of the claim of responsible women to be registered would be recognised as in order. And the Committee would earnestly beg you to give your support to the Instruction which has been set down by Viscount Wolmer, to both the English and Scotch Registration Bills, whenever these Bills reach second reading.”

The Instruction runs as follows :—

Viscount WOLMER,—After Second Reading of Registration of Electors Amendment Bill, to move, That it be an Instruction to the Committee that they have power to provide for the registration of duly qualified women to vote at Parliamentary elections.

THE REGISTRATION BILL.

On the Clerk calling the order for the second reading of the Registration of Electors Amendment Bill, on March 23rd, Mr. FARQUHARSON rose to a point of order. He wished to know whether the Bill was not improperly drawn, and ought not to be therefore withdrawn from the consideration of the House. The title of the Bill read :—“To enable persons to be registered for the purposes of Parliamentary, county, and municipal elections.” But the first clause contained provisions for reducing the residential qualifications of electors, and for abolishing the rating qualification altogether.”

The SPEAKER in his reply ruled as follows :—

“Although I admit the necessity of keeping within the strict rules of Parliamentary procedure, and of giving the House and the Com-

mittee to understand by the title of a Bill what the Bill is, and what is to be done by it, I am clearly of opinion that, under the circumstances, this Bill is in order, and may be proceeded with.

VISCOUNT WOLMER: On a point of order, arising out of what you have just said, Sir, may I ask whether the first amendment on the paper in the name of the hon. member for the Stretford Division is in order? (Mr. Maclure's amendment deals with the registration of women ratepayers.)

THE SPEAKER: I must apply the same rule to every subject. If the Bill is in order an amendment of that kind must be in order.

MR. H. FOWLER then moved the second reading of the Bill.

In the course of the debate the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour made reference to the inclusion of women. Commenting on the previous speech of Mr. Storey (M.P. for Sunderland), Mr. BALFOUR said:—The hon. gentleman puts in one sense a much larger construction on the objects of the Bill than I do. He asked what are the objects of a Registration Bill, and he says the object of a Registration Bill is to put on the register the name of every man over 21 years of age.

MR. STOREY: I said that should be the object of an ideal Bill.

MR. BALFOUR: I thought so—that the ideal scheme should be one which would put every man over 21 years of age on the register. In other words, the object of the Government should be to bring in a Reform Bill of great magnitude. I do not dispute that; but if you put on the register every man over 21 years of age, let us hear something about women over 21 years of age.

MR. STOREY said he was in favour of including women.

MR. BALFOUR: I am aware of that with regard to the hon. gentleman, and I observe with satisfaction that if this question is raised—and I gather that it is not improbable it may be raised—that he and I shall find ourselves in the same lobby. This, then, is a great Reform Bill, not merely a great Registration Bill. It is a Bill as much modifying the constitution of the electorate as it is a Bill modifying the method in which the elector shall make good his claim. The Bill, therefore, is one of immense magnitude.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Deputation to the Premier.

A large deputation from various women's organisations waited on the Premier (Sir J. W. Downer) on February 24th, to ask that Women's Suffrage might be included in the Government policy.

Dr. STIRLING said he esteemed it an honour and a privilege to be asked to present to the Chief Secretary a deputation representing the Women's Suffrage League, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the Working Women's Union, who were united in their desire to obtain Women's Suffrage, and they hoped that the Chief Secretary in his office, as representing the Government of South Australia, would extend to them not only an expression of sympathy with the cause they were unanimous in advocating, but also practical support.

Mrs. MAY LEE (Hon. Secretary to the Women's Suffrage League), Miss George, Mrs. Zadow (who represented the Working Women's

Trades Union), Mr. J. A. Macpherson, also representing the Working Women's Trades Union, Mrs. Proud, Mrs. Caldwell, Mr. M. Wood Green, having represented the views of the deputation.

Sir JOHN DOWNER, in reply, said he had listened with great interest to the remarks made by Mrs. Lee and other speakers, and appreciated the proofs given by the ladies of their capacity to be both eloquent and reasonable. He thought he was entitled to say he had shown a little more than abstract sympathy with the position of woman, because he had endeavoured to study what was due to them not merely as to the Bill which Dr. Stirling introduced, but also with regard to other laws, notably the divorce laws, under which he thought they suffer a great wrong at the present time. He was not in a position just now to tell them what course the Government would take on this matter. His colleagues had all been out of town since Mr. Proud saw him about the deputation, and he had not had an opportunity of speaking to one of them. Personally he thought when Dr. Stirling introduced his Bill that, although it was only something on account, still it was a wise precaution on a big departure from past legislation not to endeavour to get everything all at once, but to give the suffrage to ladies, probably like those now before him, who by their thoughtfulness for the interests of their sex and for public concerns have shown themselves highly qualified to exercise the franchise. But while giving it to them it would be wise to allow this process of education, which it was admitted is wanted, to continue for a little while until the general body of the sex have practically realised to what they may attain, and so become equally competent to express an opinion as the ladies who prove their individuality by taking part in associations which are apart from the ordinary business which we have become accustomed to connect with the sex. He had had very many talks not merely with men, but with women on this subject, and when he heard the objections brought forward by their own sex against the granting of these rights, that "it was a leap in the dark," he had always replied that he was perfectly certain it would be inconsistent with his belief in the purity and intelligence of the sex to suppose that the right would not on the whole be well used. He thought that woman, from the very force of their sex and from that which their sex entailed upon them, were forced to lives of considerable thoughtfulness—at all events as to the manner in which humanity should be made respectable and the way in which the roof should be kept over their heads. If they got respectability and providence on one side they got a good way towards an intelligence to which they might very fairly give the suffrage. He still thought that even if the full suffrage were given them there would be no great risk in the matter, but at the same time he believed that women would be wiser if they asked for an instalment at present. He agreed that it was the duty of the Legislature to follow the opinions of the wise and to recognise that the majority had not yet reached that condition of education by which they could understand what was best for themselves. He would bring the matter before his colleagues at the next meeting of Cabinet, and would communicate to Mr. Proud what decision they came to.

Dr. STIRLING thanked the Premier, and the deputation withdrew.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The *Times* of the 12th inst. contains the following announcement :—

“Halifax (N.S.), April 11th.

“The Woman Suffrage Bill was read the second time in the Legislature yesterday. Under the terms of the Bill, women will enjoy the franchise on the same terms as men. The husband and the wife may both vote after they have qualified as to property.”—*Dalziel*.

PETITIONS.

A Petition was presented in the House of Commons by Viscount Wolmer, M.P., on March 10th, exclusively signed by Members of County Councils. The signatures, which numbered 634, came from many different parts of the country. From some counties the proportion was very large, especially from Northumberland, whence Mrs. Taylor, of Chipchase Castle, forwarded 67 out of a total of 80 County Councillors. From Somerset and from Monmouth, whence Mrs. Luttrell and Mrs. Mitchell respectively forwarded about half the whole number for their counties. From Oxford also a large proportion were received from Mrs. Adair.

The Petition ran as follows :—

“The Humble Petition of the undersigned Members of County Councils,

“Sheweth that the undersigned Members of County Councils, having had experience of the effects of Women's Suffrage in County Council Elections, consider that their enfranchisement has been of advantage to the community, and that the extension of the right to vote in Parliamentary Elections to the same women would similarly be attended with beneficial results.

“Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honourable House will pass a measure to extend the Parliamentary Franchise to such Women.

Further signatures have since been received, and it is expected that another Petition of a similar character will be presented shortly.

Petitions have also been presented from a number of Women's Liberal Associations.

RECORD OF EVENTS.

ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

POOR LAW GUARDIAN ELECTIONS. — So far the returns of these elections are necessarily very incomplete; the list of women guardians will therefore be deferred to the July issue.

SCHOOL BOARDS.—The following ladies have been elected members of School Boards in the past three months:—

Aldingbourne (Sussex), Mrs. A. M. Wilton.

Miss E. J. Garwood.

Buckingham, Mrs. A. Holland.

Colan (Cornwall), Miss W. J. Hoblyn, (chairman).

Fernhurst (Sussex), Mrs. C. Salom.

Mrs. E. Vines.

Finchley, Mrs. E. A. Golden.

Miss J. E. Paterson.

Horwood and Newton Tracey (Devon), Mrs. K. T. Dene.

Llanbadarn Fawr (Radnor), Miss E. Davies.

Ross Ash (Devon), Lady C. Davy.

Shadingfield (Suffolk) Miss F. J. Scott.

Stapleton (Gloucestershire), Miss M. H. Castle.

Stroud, Mrs. A. Ritchie (bye-election).

Yarmouth, Mrs. M. E. Leach.

Miss Ryley's election to the School Board at Birkdale should have been recorded in the previous issue.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting of the Council on March 13th, Miss E. Grey and Mrs. May Louisa O'Donoghue were elected Fellows of the Society.

FACTORY INSPECTORS.—The Home Secretary has appointed Miss May Abraham and Miss May Muirhead Paterson as Factory Inspectors.

LABOUR CORRESPONDENT.—Miss Collett has been appointed as the lady correspondent for the Labour Department.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL, TECHNICAL EDUCATION BOARD.—Miss Frances Hicks and Mrs. Bryant, M.A., D.Sc., have been nominated to serve on the Technical

Education Board of the London County Council. Miss Hicks will represent the London Trades' Council, and Mrs. Bryant has been selected by the County Council itself.

[This Technical Education Board has been appointed by the London County Council in accordance with the recommendations of its Special Committee on Technical Education. That in order to promote efficient and united action, it is desirable that the Council should delegate, so far as is permitted by law, its power in respect of technical education to a composite body, to be called the Technical Education Board, to be appointed by the Council, partly from its own members, and partly from other persons whose co-operation was desired. That the Technical Education Board should consist for the present of not more than thirty-five members, of whom twenty should be members of the Council; that in the first instance the following bodies should be requested to nominate representatives for appointment by the Council, viz., the London School Board, the City and Guilds Institute, the Governing Body of the City Parochial Charities, the Head Masters' Association, the National Union of Teachers, and the London Trades Council; and that other members, not exceeding two, should be selected by the Council from outside its own body.]

An amendment, moved by Mr. Lemon, to give one seat to the Association of Head Mistresses was lost; but an amendment moved by Colonel Ford, that one at least of the two members to be selected by the Council from the outside be a woman, was carried. Mrs. Bryant's appointment is therefore in pursuance of this amendment.

WOMEN AND THE IRISH QUESTION.

ALTHOUGH politics, as such, are outside the province of this Review, the record of what women are doing on either side of the great struggle going on in regard to Ireland, should find its place in these pages, and accordingly we here record, in chronological order, such facts as have reached us.

Spreading the Light.—The following address, with

the title "Spreading the Light," appeared in the *Londonderry Sentinel* of March 21st :—

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly allow us space in your paper to ask the wives and daughters of the clergy of all denominations in Ireland, and any other ladies who can do so, to help us in trying to make some of the reasons against Home Rule more plain to our sisters, the wives of the clergy of all denominations in England, Scotland and Wales? What we want is to get as many Irish ladies as possible to make and post six or more copies of a short letter. We would send them the letter to be copied, and pamphlets or papers to be enclosed. It is thought that private letters thus written and sent will be more likely to be read than printed circulars.

ELEANOR ALEXANDER, Church of Ireland.

BLANCHE BELL, Congregational.

DOROTHEA A. BOYTON, Church of Ireland.

AGNES M. CARGIN, Presbyterian.

S. E. COWAN, Church of Ireland.

H. G. HAYES, Church of Ireland.

G. E. KNOX, Church of Ireland.

M. J. LOWE, Presbyterian.

S. E. PERCY, Church of Ireland.

LIZZIE QUARRY, Methodist.

F. ROSS, Presbyterian.

META RODGERS, Presbyterian.

T. A. STUART, Presbyterian.

ANNA MARY STEVENSON, Church of Ireland.

DOROTHEA SMYLY, Church of Ireland.

P.S.—Any ladies who will kindly undertake this will please send name and address, enclosing three penny stamps, to hon. secretary, Mrs. Stevenson, the Vicarage, Clooney, Londonderry, and state how many copies of the letter they will make, when they will be furnished with the necessary number of addresses.

Committees of Unionist Ladies have been hard at work in Dublin and Belfast circulating Irish newspapers, to give information in England.

Demonstrations of Irish Women.—A most enthusiastic demonstration of women took place on March 20th, in Strabane, when the large Home Industries Hall was crowded by about 1,000 women from all parts of East Donegal and North Tyrone. The chair was taken by Mrs. Hamilton, of Broomhall, Ballintra, and ladies who had never spoken in public before, came forward one after another to enter their earnest protest against the Home Rule Bill.

The following resolution was carried amid cheers :—

"That while declaring our unabated devotion to our Queen and loyalty to the Throne and Constitution of the United Kingdom, we would emphatically declare our opposition to the Home Rule Bill

introduced by Mr. Gladstone, and our determination to use every effort to aid in defeating it, as we believe, if passed into law, it would be most disastrous to the interests of our country, and would seriously endanger both our civil and religious liberty."

A committee was formed to carry on the work of the Unionist cause.

The same day (March 20th) a meeting with a large and representative attendance of ladies of Coleraine and district, was held in the Town Hall, Coleraine, Mrs. O'Hara presiding. The following resolutions were passed with enthusiasm, and a committee formed:—

"That we, the women of Coleraine and neighbourhood, in public meeting assembled, declare that we are faithful, loyal and devoted subjects of Queen Victoria, and claim it as our birthright to live under the British Constitution, to which we are ardently attached, and to be subject only to such laws as are passed by the Imperial Parliament.

"That we record our solemn protest against the 'Bill for the Better Government of Ireland,' introduced into Parliament by Mr. Gladstone; we believe that the passing of this measure into law would inflict incalculable injury on our country, and would be certain to lead to bloodshed and the other miseries of civil war; we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to influence the voters of the United Kingdom, by informing them of the true nature of the present agitation, and to resist by every means in our power the separation of ourselves and our families from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to which it has been hitherto our privilege and happiness to belong."

Resolutions of Women's Liberal Associations (England).—On the same day as the above demonstrations, a meeting of the Women's Liberal Association in the Thornbury division of Gloucestershire, recorded their satisfaction at the measure introduced by Mr. Gladstone.

On March 21st, the Women's Liberal Association of Bedford, at their annual meeting, enthusiastically recorded their opinion in the following resolution:—

"That this meeting rejoices in the action the Government has taken for the satisfaction of the aspirations of Ireland, by the Home Rule Bill brought in by Mr. Gladstone, and hopes that the result may be justice, peace and goodwill in the not far-distant future."

Also the Women's Liberal Association of Idle (Yorkshire) unanimously passed a resolution on March 21st:—

"That the meeting of the W.L.A., Idle, hails with the utmost satisfaction the Home Rule Bill brought in by Mr. Gladstone, as a just and statesmanlike measure for settling the difficulties between

Great Britain and Ireland, inasmuch as it will meet the just demands of the Irish people and will maintain the unity of the Empire."

On the 23rd, the W.L.A. of Nailsworth, Somerset, recorded their "unanimous confidence in the Liberal Government, and is of opinion that the Home Rule Bill will strengthen the union between England and Ireland, and be beneficial to the two countries."

On March 26th, the Deptford and the Guildford Women's Liberal Associations recorded their satisfaction at the Home Rule Bill.

Girls' Friendly Society (Ireland).—A special meeting of the Girls' Friendly Society for Ireland, held at 4, Molesworth Street, Dublin, towards the end of March, unanimously resolved:—

"That we, the central council of the Girls' Friendly Society in Ireland, recognising that the members of the G.F.S. are distributed throughout the whole of Ireland, feel called upon strongly to protest against the passing of the Home Rule Bill. We believe that its operation would endanger the liberty of the subject and the free exercise of religion; that it would be fatal to the progress of Ireland and to her growing industries, and would therefore add to the hardships of the poor. And while we feel deeply the benefits of close association, as subjects of our gracious Queen, with our sisters in England, Scotland and Wales, we believe that the proposed bill would tend to the separation of Ireland from Great Britain, and would be the cause of future trouble and inevitable weakness to the British Empire."

Demonstration in Donegal.—On March 27th, the women of Donegal held a demonstration in the Town Hall, Donegal. Many of them belonged to the farmer population, and had walked five miles rather than miss the opportunity to enter their protest; numbers also came in on vehicles from a circuit of twenty miles round, and in their resolution recorded their unchangeable loyalty to the Queen, their anxiety at the prospect unfolded by Mr. Gladstone's Bill, and their determination to oppose it to the utmost of their power.

Irish Women's Petition against Home Rule.—"The petition against Home Rule from the ladies of Londonderry and the North West contains 20,000 signatures and measures 350 yards. Lady Londonderry has telegraphed to the Mayoress of Londonderry that she will undertake to convey the petition in her own carriage to

Westminster on the day on which the second reading of the Home Rule Bill is moved, and personally deliver the monster document into the hands of Mr. John Ross, Q.C., for presentation to the House of Commons. It is wound on a stout pole, and will require two men to carry it."

Irish Women in the South.—The activity of women in the south cannot be so readily chronicled, as their work is not separate from that of the men, but women have worked energetically to promote the great demonstration against the Home Rule Bill held in Waterford, and in procuring to the large petition sent from Co. Cork.

Several ladies belonging to the southern provinces have volunteered their services to come over and spread information in England. Some are already at work.

Resolution of Scotch W.L.A.—At the annual meeting of the Council of the Scotch W.L. Federation, held in the Society of Arts Hall, Edinburgh, on April 5th, a resolution from the Council of the W. Edinburgh W.L. Association was passed, hailing "with the utmost satisfaction the Home Rule Bill brought in by Mr. Gladstone as a just and statesmanlike measure for settling the difficulties between Great Britain and Ireland, inasmuch as it promises to meet the just demands of the Irish people, and will maintain the unity of the Empire."

More Demonstrations against the Bill.—A great assemblage of the women of Belfast in St. George's Hall, on April 7th. The Lady Mayoress (Lady Dixon) was in the chair, and a resolution was unanimously passed that "we view with abhorrence the Bill now before Parliament for setting up a petty and dangerous separate Legislature in Ireland, and pledge ourselves to use every wise, fair, and honourable method to resist Home Rule to the utmost of our power." Mrs. King Kerr, who moved this resolution, said that the men of Ulster had declared against Home Rule, and the women would stand by them in whatever trouble or difficulty the future might have in store. It was found necessary to hold an overflow meeting in the Central Hall, Rose-

mary Street, at which Mrs. Arnold-Forster and other ladies delivered addresses.

On the same day the Unionist women in Monaghan held a large meeting, Lady Constance Leslie presiding, when resolutions in support of the Union were unanimously adopted.

THE NEW LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL

The "Bill to make further provision for Local Government in England and Wales," introduced on behalf of the Government by the Right Hon. H. H. Fowler, was read a first time on March 21st, and it is matter for congratulation that this bill is framed in accordance with historic precedent as regards the powers it confers on women to elect and to be elected on Parish and District Councils.

That it is a Bill of far-reaching importance, broadening down to the parish the new system of Local Government which was begun by the Local Government Act of 1888 establishing County Councils, will be clear from the following brief summary of its most important proposals:—

Part I. deals with Parish Meetings and Parish Councils, and proposes that there should be a parish meeting in every rural parish at least once a year, and a parish council for every rural parish with a population of 300 or upwards.

This parish meeting should consist (§ 2) of parochial electors, *i.e.*, persons on the Local Government or on the Parliamentary register. The Parish Council should be elected annually, on April 15 (§ 3), and be entitled to use any room in any public elementary school free of charge, at reasonable hours, for their meeting (§ 4); it should appoint overseers (§ 5), and most of the powers and duties of the vestry should devolve on it (§ 6)—(excepting those relating to church matters); also many powers, duties and liabilities of overseers and churchwardens, including the holding of parish property, village greens, and allotments. Also it should be able to adopt such acts as the Public Libraries Act, the Baths and Wash House Act, &c. Further sections would give very important additional

powers for the acquisition of land, the borrowing of money, the maintaining of rights of way, the administration of public charities.

The next part concerns Guardians and District Councils, and here (§ 19) the sweeping change is proposed of abolishing *ex officio* or nominated Guardians, and also abolishing all qualification for election—"every person, male or female, shall be qualified to be elected, and to be a guardian unless that person is disqualified by this or any other public general act." Further, the Bill proposes to make all elections for guardians triennial, and to conduct them in the same manner as municipal elections, thus doing away with the house-to-house distribution or collection of voting papers.

The same provisions as to election, qualification, and term of office are proposed for District Councils, and many powers, duties and liabilities now exercised by justices of the peace out of session are proposed to be devolved upon them.

MARRIED WOMEN AS GUARDIANS.

In answer to Mr. Lough, (March 23rd),

Mr. H. FOWLER said,—The practice of the Local Government Board where the question has been raised as to the right of married women to be elected as guardians has been to decline to interfere with the decision of the returning officer. The question is one of law, and is of such importance that if there is to be any decision on the point the Board consider that it should be a decision of the High Court. If the Bill which I had the honour of introducing to the House on Tuesday is passed into law, the question will be finally settled, as by one of the provisions of that Bill married women will be qualified to be elected as guardians.*

* The provision to which Mr. Fowler refers runs as follows :—

"§ 22 (2). So much of any enactment, whether in a public journal or local and personal Act as relates to the justification of a number of the Urban Sanitary Authority shall be repealed, and every person, male or female, shall be qualified to be elected and be a Councillor, unless that person is disqualified by this or any other Public General Act."

To the unaided lay intelligence, the application of the above to the eligibility of married women is obscure.

VISITATION OF WORKHOUSES.

The following important announcement appeared in the *Times* of January 28th :—" The Local Government Board have issued a general order with reference to the visitation of workhouses. Hitherto an individual guardian has not been entitled, as a matter of right, to visit the workhouse, except when specially authorised by the Board of Guardians. The new order gives authority to any guardian to visit any part of the workhouse of the union of which he is a guardian at any time he may think fit. The order also empowers Boards of Guardians to appoint, at their discretion, committees of ladies, who need not be guardians, with authority, subject to rules to be framed by the guardians, to visit the parts of the workhouse in which female paupers or pauper children are accommodated, with the view of their reporting to the guardians any matter which appears to them to need attention."

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP INSPECTION.

On January 24th, a deputation of several hundred people waited upon Mr. Asquith at the Home Office for the purpose of requesting him to appoint women as factory inspectors, and generally to increase the number of inspectors so as to secure more efficient supervision of workshops, factories, &c. The deputation comprised representatives from the Women's Liberal Federation, the Women's Trades Association, the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Women's Trade Union League, and the Trade Union Congress Parliamentary Committee. The ladies were headed by the Countess of Aberdeen.

Miss Florence Balgarnie introduced the deputation of the Women's Trades Association, and was supported by Mrs. Amy Hicks and Miss Clara James.

The Countess of Aberdeen then introduced the deputation from the Women's Liberal Federation, which she stated represented 80,000 women in England, in addition to several thousands of Scottish women.

Mrs. Wimbolt, Mrs. Cobden Unwin, and Miss Conybeare also spoke for the federation, and were followed by Miss Shaen, who presented a memorial on the sub-

ject from the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Mr. George Shipton next introduced the deputation of the Women's Trade Union League, for whom Miss Marsland, of Mossley, Mrs. Ellis, West Riding of Yorkshire, and Mrs. Whyte spoke.

In his reply to the deputation, Mr. Asquith said that in regard to the demand for the appointment of female inspectors, he approached the consideration of the question with a very strong prepossession in favour of the change. Personally he had always been a supporter of every movement to extend the area of female employment; and the experience already gained on boards of guardians and school boards of the advantages of female co-operation in relation to such matters as the education of children and the care of the aged and the sick, were sufficient to present a strong *primâ facie* case in favour of enlisting the services of women in the work of inspection—so far, at any rate, as women and children were employed in factories and workshops. But the practical difficulties from the point of view of the administrator were, perhaps, somewhat greater than they might think. They were all, however, aware that the system of inspection was a local system, that the country was parcelled out into districts, and each of those districts was under the charge of an inspector, who had a certain number of junior inspectors. Those districts for the most part contained some factories, at any rate, in which only men were employed, a very large number in which the employment of men and women was mixed, and in some cases a small number, and in others a larger number, where women and children alone were employed. Now, it was very difficult to adapt a system of local inspection, in which one inspector took charge of a whole district for all purposes, to the altered conditions which would have to prevail if they had female inspectors. He had, however, come to the conclusion that the difficulties were difficulties which ought to be and which could be surmounted and he intended, by way of an experiment, in the course of the next financial year, to appoint two new women inspectors who would be an addition to the existing staff, and

who would receive a salary beginning at £200 a year, rising to a *maximum* of £300 a year. He intended to make the headquarters of one of those inspectors in London, and the other in Glasgow. But he did not intend that the sphere of their operations should be restricted to the places in which they happened to be stationed. He wished them to go about the country and to make, perhaps, from time to time surprise visits; and at any rate for the first few months to familiarise themselves, and familiarise him and the officials of the Home Office who were responsible for the working of the system of inspection, with the main grievances of the female operatives of the country, and to put them in the way of developing and improving the system of female inspection until it should meet all the requirements of the case. That was all he was able to offer them upon that subject to-day, but they must treat it, as he intended to treat it if his official life was prolonged, as an instalment and as an earnest of something more to come in the future.

The appointment of Miss May E. Abraham and Miss Mary Muirhead Paterson as female Factory and Workshop Inspectors was announced on March 28th.

LABOUR BUREAU.

A deputation, consisting of members of the Parliamentary Committees of the Co-operative Union of Great Britain, and of the Trade Union Congress, waited upon Mr. Mundella, President of the Board of Trade, on Jan. 24th, to urge upon him the desirability of forming a Labour Bureau.

In the course of his reply to the deputation, Mr. Mundella read out a memorandum describing the work proposed to be undertaken by a Board of Trade Labour Department. The memorandum stated that the work of collecting, digesting, and publishing statistical and other information bearing on questions relating to the conditions of labour would in future be entrusted to a separate branch of the Board of Trade.

The special staff in the central office of the Labour Department, which would occupy separate buildings

of its own (temporarily in No. 43, Parliament-street), would consist of a Commissioner for Labour (in general direction of the department), a Chief Labour Correspondent, three additional Labour Correspondents (one of whom would be a lady), and about thirty clerks of all grades.

Local correspondents would be appointed in a number of large provincial towns—so far as possible, in the same centres as were contemplated for factory inspection. These local correspondents would be charged with the duty of informing the department of important events affecting labour which take place in their districts, and of supplementing, where necessary, the inquiries of the central office by local investigation. It was possible that in the future the local centres thus established would have additional duties cast upon them.

A *Labour Gazette* would be issued, at first monthly, but perhaps more frequently hereafter. Its object would be to supply accurate information on subjects of special interest to workmen and workwomen. At frequent intervals reports on matters specially affecting women's labour would be prepared for the *Gazette* by the Lady Labour Correspondent.

We understand that the first number of the *Gazette* will appear in May. Miss Collett has been appointed the Lady Labour Correspondent.

Miss M. C. Tabor is engaged, in conjunction with Mr. Charles Booth, on the inquiry, which the latter has instituted on Old Age and Poverty, with a view to obtaining a reliable basis of facts on which to build any future remedial action. Their office is at 25, Parliament Street, Westminster.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

At the Matriculation Examination of London University, on February 16th, fifty-one women passed in the first division, and forty-six in the second.

Preliminary Scientific (M.B.) Exam. January.

Second Division (Entire Examination).

Kathleen Olga Vaughan, University College, Bangor,
and Bedford College.

Chemistry and Experimental Physics.

Mabel Foley, University Tutorial College.

Lucy Elizabeth Harris, University College and Tu-
torial College.

Elizabeth Knight, private study.

Beatrice Knowles, Newnham and University Tutorial
College.

Marion S. Linton, B.A., University College, Bristol,
and private study.

Elinor Adeline N. Trigg, Mason College and private
study.

Charlotte L. Wietman, University Tutorial College.

Biology.

Janet Waldegrave Carr, University College and pri-
vate study.

Louise Rickwood, Bedford College.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

B.A.

Miss Indira Tagore.

Miss Priyambada Bagchi.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

Tyaba Begum Bilgrami, daughter of Nawab Imad-
ul-Mulk Bahadur (Director of Public Instruction,
Hyderabad) has passed the Matriculation Examination
of Madras University. This is, we understand, the
first instance in which a Mohammedan lady has pre-
sented herself for a University Examination in India.

SOMERVILLE HALL.

Under the will of the late Miss Amelia B. Edwards,
a considerable portion of her valuable library will ulti-
mately become the property of Somerville Hall. In
the meantime her executors have already made over
a small collection of objects of art and antiquities,
including a small antique torso from Naukratis.

ASSOCIATION OF IRISH SCHOOLMISTRESSES.

The Report of the Association of Irish Schoolmistresses and other ladies interested in education in Ireland, shows one bit of prosperous work in that distracted land. The record of work done in the past year is, indeed, testimony to the value of a band of cultured capable women watching whatever affects the interests of women's education, and of the amount of important work that can thus be done at a surprisingly small cost—the entire income of the Society was barely £23.

The most important action of the Association in 1892 was the Memorial presented to the Board of Trinity College, Dublin, signed by 10,500 educated Irish women, praying that the educational benefits of Dublin University and Trinity College may be opened to women from the date of the Tercentenary of the University.

We find from the report that, owing to the preparations for their Tercentenary Celebration, the Board referred consideration of the Memorial to the Michaelmas Term. Meantime, the matter was much discussed, and hearing that objections were raised in reference to the difficulty of teaching mixed classes, the Association procured information from the English Universities, as to the results of ladies attending the lectures at Oxford and Cambridge, in order to lay it before the Board. They have reason to believe that the information which they—and some of the Fellows who assisted them—procured has been of great service in strengthening their position amongst the teaching staff of the University. They have the support of nearly all the Junior Fellows and the Professors of Trinity College, and they hope the Board will not refuse to accede to a demand so weightily supported both within and without their walls. Then in a foot-note appears the following important intimation:—

“Since the above was in type, at a meeting of the Academic Council of Trinity College, on March 1st, a motion was passed, with only one dissentient vote, that it is desirable that Degrees should be opened to women at Dublin University; and that a Sub-Committee, consisting of Dr. Traill, Dr. Mahaffy, Dr. Bernard, and Dr. Bennett, be appointed to consider how this can be carried out, and to report to the next meeting of Council, on May 17th. The information we

have collected has also now been laid before the Board, and, we hope, from the favourable actions of the Academic Council—at which three of the Board were present, and voted for the above motion—that our Memorial will finally be acceded to.”

At the Annual Meeting of the Association on January 31st, Mrs. Hartley read a valuable paper on “Occupations for Women,” in which she urged teachers to impress on parents the necessity of making girls independent, and of making their pupils specialise, divide and decide. She showed how terribly the teaching profession is overstocked, so that clever women who ought to be earning high salaries are teaching at starvation wages, and she pointed out, too, how much there is to be done by educated women in those essentially women’s occupations of cooking, dairy and farm work, as well as in various lines of business.

MEDICAL WOMEN IN SCOTLAND.

Dr. Sophia Jex Blake writes as follows to the *Spectator* of April 1st:—“The many who have taken a keen interest in the struggle for the medical education of women in Edinburgh, which began in 1869, and has now extended over almost a quarter of a century, will be glad to hear that at length the victory is won all along the line. For the last seven years medical education has been obtainable here, and access has also been granted to the Triple Qualification of the Scottish Colleges. But it is only to-day [March 23rd] that the topmost stone has been placed on the edifice, by the admission of Edinburgh women to the medical degrees of a Scottish university. Unfortunately, the medical faculty of the University of Edinburgh remains still on its ‘bad eminence’ of exclusion; but I have this morning received official intimation that the University Court of the University of St. Andrews have acceded to our application, and have recognised the lecturers of this school as ‘lecturers specially appointed’ by the University for the instruction of women in medicine, according to the recent Ordinances (No. 18, General No. 9) of the Scottish Universities Commission. By this Act, the University Court of St. Andrews have, in point of fact, constituted the Edinburgh School of

Medicine for Women an outlying section of the University, and have empowered its students to matriculate as undergraduates of St. Andrews, and to present themselves for examination for its medical degrees.

"This procedure on the part of the University is a most gratifying testimony to the success of our efforts for the last seven years to make this school as complete as possible, and to bring it up to the highest standard of the day. The association of the School with Leith Hospital provides its students with ample clinical instruction, and now that a University degree is also at their command, we may well feel that the goal is attained which we have so long had in view.

"The utmost attention has been paid to rigid economy of expenditure, and we are now able to provide a complete five-years' course of school and hospital instruction for the sum of £95, payable in instalments. The matriculation and graduation fees at St. Andrews amount to about £26 more. I shall, of course, be glad to furnish all further particulars to those whom they may specially concern."

WOMEN IN THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the last Annual Meeting of the Geological Society, an award of a portion of the "Lyell Fund" was presented to Miss C. A. Raisin, B.Sc., for excellent geological work. The Lyell Fund consists of the interest of a sum of money left by the late Sir Charles Lyell, to be given annually as an encouragement to some one selected by the Council of the geological society for having materially advanced geological science—and the persons eligible may be, in the words of the bequest, of any country or either sex. Miss Raisin is the first woman to whom the award has been made. The President handing the moiety awarded to Miss Raisin to Prof. T. G. Bonney, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., V.P.G.S., for transmission to the recipient, addressed him as follows:—

"Professor Bonney,—In asking you to forward to Miss Raisin one moiety of the balance of the proceeds of the Lyell Geological Fund, I am performing a very pleasing duty. Miss Raisin's excellent work, both in

the field and with the microscope, so far commends itself to the Council that I have readily made this award to a pupil of whom you may justly be proud. The considerable number of papers which that lady has contributed, both to the *Quarterly Journal* of the Society, and also to the *Geological Magazine*—all within the last six years—is a proof of her industry, while the papers themselves indicate an excellent knowledge of petrology and a good eye for country. The Council, in making this award, wish it to be regarded as an acknowledgment of past work, and at the same time as an encouragement for the future.”

Professor Bonney in reply said :—

“Mr. President,—I have been requested by Miss Raisin to offer her thanks to the Council and Society in the following terms :—

“‘It is difficult for me to express the gratification which I feel at the honour that has been conferred upon me by the Council of the Geological Society. It gives me also peculiar pleasure to receive an award associated with the name of Sir Charles Lyell, whose ‘Principles of Geology’ was one of the earliest books to arouse my enthusiasm in that subject, and who, by the terms of his bequest, gave evidence of an interest in the intellectual work of women, and even anticipated that they might in the future take part in scientific investigations. In addition to the personal honour, I welcome this recognition as an encouragement, not only to myself, but also to other women who are working at geology and at different branches of natural science. I can assure the Society that their generous appreciation of the little which I have done will not be thrown away, but I shall use my best endeavours in the future to carry on work worthy of their kind encouragement, worthy also of the instruction and guidance received at University College, the benefit of which I rejoice to have the opportunity of acknowledging.’

“Here I might sit down, but I cannot forbear from expressing my personal gratification at being chosen to represent so earnest and conscientious a worker.”

A fifth and augmented edition of the Official Guide

of the North Gallery of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, includes a biography of Miss North, and maps to show the extent to which her collection illustrates the vegetation of the world.

ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PIONEER LECTURERS.

This Association has been formed for the purpose of providing lectures in centres not yet touched by University Extension, or similar teaching. It will employ competent women lecturers, who have satisfied the requirements of the Lecture Sub-Committee for admittance to the staff, and aims at offering higher education to both men and women, engaged in the regular occupations of life. Thus it hopes to reach such audiences as Upper Forms in Boys' and Girls' Schools, Rural Village Populations, Ladies in Suburban Districts, Members of Co-operative Societies and Polytechnics, Working Men's Clubs, Institutes and Night Schools.

The Courses of Lectures will be on History, Literature, Science, Art, Economics, &c., and will consist usually of ten lectures to the course.

The method of work will be similar to that of the University Extension, but the two organisations are quite unconnected. The secretary is Miss Edith Bradley, 13, Gray's Inn Square, W.C.

Referring to Miss Flora Shaw, the special correspondent of the *Times*, whose collected "Letters from South Africa" have just been published in book form, and whose able letters from Australia are now running in that journal, *The Westminster Gazette* says:—"Miss Shaw is one of those women writers whose style is marked by the judgment and argumentative strength sometimes supposed to be specially male characteristics. A discussion on journalists and their methods was once going on in which Lord Cromer, who has seen a good deal of special correspondents, took part. Somebody made a remark slighting to the average journalistic thirst for accuracy.

"The British Minister, who was, of course, a financier before he was a diplomatist, cited from his ex-

perience a striking exception. A journalist had come to him once about a financial matter of great public importance, but tedious and complex in its details. He expounded it, but never expected to see in print anything more than some loose and, perhaps, not very accurate, generalisation on the subject. In the sequel, he was agreeably surprised by an exposition of the case to the public at once lucid, detailed, and absolutely correct. 'And that,' he concluded, 'was, oddly enough, a lady journalist.' It was Miss Shaw, who is probably better informed on colonial affairs than almost any other London journalist, and than any other lady in England except the Queen."

M.A.B.Y.S.—The report of the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants for 1892 shows steady work. The number of young servants in personal communication with lady visitors is 8,563, of lady visitors 1,100, of branches 31. Training and lodging homes 20, unions working in connection with the Association 32, and other schools 8. From the central office prizes have been sent to 100 girls who have retained their situations for 1 to 6 years, and several of the branches report greater steadiness in girls sent to service, but on the other hand they record an increasing difficulty in persuading girls to enter service. A new office in connection with the Fulham and Hammersmith Branch has been opened in West Kensington. The training homes have done most satisfactory work. But the most important move has been the aid given in putting into execution the scheme alluded to in these columns in April last, for the relief of the class of feeble-minded girls. A home for this purpose, called Scott House, was opened at Hitchin on June 20th, and now contains 14 girls. Their chief employment, and only remunerative work, is laundry work, but it is hoped that "other ways of partially supporting themselves may be found for the inmates. . . . A kindergarten teacher instructs them in basket making, singing, musical drill and other things." It is satisfactory to hear that distinct improvement is already to be noticed in the girls.

OXFORD LADIES' SETTLEMENT.—On March 21st, St. Margaret's House, the new residence of the Ladies' Branch of the Oxford House, Bethnal Green, was opened by Princess Mary Adelaide of Teck, the Bishop of Bedford conducting a short service of dedication. The Oxford Ladies' Settlement, which was started four years ago in conjunction with the Cheltenham College Ladies' Settlement, grew so rapidly, that in 1892 it was decided that the two organisations should be carried on separately, and the Oxford Branch has been worked under circumstances of considerable discomfort until the present time. Now, however, fitting accommodation is provided for the present residents, besides club rooms and halls for the work of the mission.

THE NATIONAL HOME READING UNION carries on its useful work quietly and steadily. On February 1st, the total number of readers was 1,875. Last year, at the same date, the number was 1,785. But though the individual readers have increased, there is a considerable decrease in the circles, which are 121 instead of 130. A new departure is a scheme for a circle of elementary readers, with a reduced subscription. The intention is to make this circle preparatory to the others, and to enlist in it young people in day, evening and Sunday schools, factories, clubs and institutes, fitting them to be enrolled as members of the superior courses of the National Home Reading Union in subsequent years. The *National Home Reading Union Magazine* keeps readers in touch with the work done by the Society.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY'S TRAINING SCHOOL OF COOKERY AT LAMBETH.

The National Society have decided to devote a portion of the income derived from the "Berridge Trust" towards establishing and maintaining a school to train well-educated women for the work of teaching cookery in elementary schools. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has kindly placed a most convenient building in the Lambeth Palace grounds at their disposal, and the Education Department have promised to recognise the diplomas which the National Society propose to grant.

One of the special objects of the school will be to provide competent cookery teachers for rural districts.

The prospectus states that candidates must have had a good English education, be able to speak well and clearly, and have an aptitude for teaching. For the first month they will be regarded as probationers, and those who do not appear likely to pass through the course with credit will not be allowed to continue the training. In these cases a proportion of the fee paid will be returned.

The fee for the full training course of one year is £20. In cases where the students are willing to undertake to work in schools connected with the National Society for a period of two years, the fee will be reduced to £10.

For a six months' course, suitable for those who have already some knowledge of cookery, and for cookery teachers wishing to take the Society's Diploma, £10 10s. In cases where the students are willing to undertake to work in schools connected with the National Society for two years the fee will be reduced to £5. Only those who have already some knowledge of elementary cookery will be eligible for short courses.

The Committee do not undertake to guarantee employment, but all who obtain the Society's Diploma will be put on the National Society's list of recommended teachers, and their names will be retained on that list so long as they work to the satisfaction of the Committee.

Forms of application for admission to the school, which opened on April 10th, can be obtained of the Secretary, National Society's Office, Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

REVIEWS.

La Femme dans les Emplois publics Enquete et Rapport, par Louis Frank, Avocat a la Cour de Bruxelles, Docteur de la Faculté de droit de Bologne, Lauréat de l'Ecole de droit de Paris, Docteur spécial en droit de l'Université de Bruxelles, Secrétaire general de la Ligue Belge du Droit des Femmes.

THE object of this work is to show the position held by women in various countries with regard to employment in public offices, and to institute a comparison as to their treatment.

In the comparison between England and France, England bears away the palm as to the numbers employed by the Government. The number of women employed in France in the Post Office, in the Telegraph Service, and the Savings Bank is 8,128. In England the number is 25,928, not counting those employed in the Savings Bank, which is not given. The proportion of women to men in England is 20 per cent. The proportion in France is not stated.

To counterbalance this difference, the extraordinary number of 24,080 women are employed in France on the railways. They act as ticket clerks, saleswomen at book-stalls, and in refreshment rooms, but chiefly as "Gardes Barrières" (gate keepers). These last receive very low wages, ranging from £7 a year to £16. They are usually the wives of pointsmen, signalmen and others employed on the line, and living as they do close by, have but little trouble in opening and shutting the gates at the right hours. The other women employed on the railroads earn fairly good wages. "Femmes chefs de Bureau" earn from 2,400 francs (£96) a year to 4,500 francs (£180) a year, "Sous Chefs de Bureau," 3,000 francs (£120). Various other employées receive from 2,000 francs (£80) to 2,400 francs (£96) a year. Inferior clerks receive lower wages, and women employed temporarily as auxiliaries are paid from 3 francs to 3½ francs a day.

In Switzerland, no distinction is made between men and women candidates for situations in the Post Office. All persons between the ages of 16 years and 30 can present themselves for examination, provided they

have good health. According to the results of the examination, the candidates who pass are sent to certain offices where the recruits are instructed. This apprenticeship lasts eighteen months, but after three months the managers may dismiss those who seem unsuitable for the business. At the conclusion of the apprenticeship, the apprentices have the right to present themselves for a practical examination, in order to obtain a "Brevet Postal" (certificate).

Those who prove capable are given a diploma, which entitles them to apply for situations in the Post Office. The certificates are first class, second class or third class, according as the results of the examinations are "highly satisfactory," "satisfactory," or "passable." No difference is made in the salary of the offices, whether held by men or women. As the result of this system 54 women are first-class officials to 741 men, 57 women are second-class officials to 375 men, 333 women are third-class officials to 1,017 men. In very small offices there are 1,395 men and 319 women. Without counting letter carriers, who are necessarily almost all men, $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the offices are filled by women. This Swiss experiment seems to us very curious and interesting.

In Holland, women can only hold inferior situations. There are 130 women in the Post Office, and 56 in the Telegraph Service.

In Italy, women can only be appointed to third-class situations in the Telegraph Service, where they are paid from 2.50 lire (a lire is the same as a franc) to 4 lire a day, with a slight augmentation for length of service. They can, however, be raised to the rank of clerk, with a salary of from 1,000 to 2,500 lire.

In 1888 there were in Italy, in the Telegraph Service, 18 women clerks, 237 assistants, and 350 women in inferior positions. In the Post Office there were about 150 women in second-class Post Offices who earned from 420 lire to 3,000 lire a year.

In Spain, about 400 women are employed in Telegraph Service, they give such satisfaction that it is intended to increase the number.

In Sweden, 25 women hold permanent appointments

on the railroads, and 250 are assistants. The highest pay of a woman railway clerk is 2,484 francs a year.

In the Swedish Post Office 117 women were employed in 1891; 6 were post-mistresses, 1 temporary post-mistress, 8 clerks, 102 assistant clerks. They receive the same pay as men in the same positions. The question of how these women performed their duties was raised some time ago, as complaints had been lodged against them. A circular was sent round to the chief postmasters in every district where women were employed, asking them to give their opinion as to the capability of the women, by stating in writing whether the women under them were "incapable," "apt," or "very apt." Five considered the women incapable, 39 considered them apt, and 48 very apt.

In Sweden, in the Telegraph Service, more women than men are employed, there being 252 men and 459 women. M. Frank states that this is the only instance in Europe where the women employed are more numerous than the men. In the Telephone Department women only are employed. In Norway only a few women are employed—122—but these have given so much satisfaction that arrangements are being made to increase their numbers.

In Denmark, there are 95 women in the Post Office and 68 in the Telegraphs. There is one post-mistress, 47 clerks, and the rest are in inferior postal positions. In the Telegraphs, 20 women have superior positions. They are placed on a position of perfect equality with men, all offices being open to them, and the pay the same. It is a singular circumstance that no examination is required before entering the Telegraph Service in Denmark. Women on the railroads are eligible for all situations, even that of station master.

Women shorthand writers are employed in the Danish Parliament. One of them, Mlle. E. Grundtvig, a talented writer, is one of the leaders of the women's movement in Denmark.

In Finland, one-third of the Post Office officials are women. A lady is "cassier adjoint" in the State Bank, and another lady, "docteur ès lettres," is a pro-

fessor in the college for young men at Helsingfors. In Iceland, women are eligible for all Post Office appointments.

In Germany, M. Frank states that a considerable number of women are employed in the Post Office and the Telegraph Service, that the telephone is almost entirely managed by women, and that several railways employ them.

In Austria, the Post Office employs 250 women, and the Telegraphs 630. The Home Secretary in Austria employs women in statistical work, and finds they do it well. These ladies are generally teachers out of work.

In Hungary, the proportion of women employed is very large, being 2,267 women to 7,713 men. Of these 1,474 are post-mistresses.

In Roumania, 85 women are employed in the Post Office and Telegraphs.

In Russia, there are 874 women in the Telegraph Service; they wear uniform, but their pay seems low, never rising above 1,500 francs. A considerable number of women are employed in keeping accounts on the railroad. They are well paid, are entitled to pensions after long service, and to sick pay. The numbers are not given.

In all the English colonies, women are employed more or less in the public services. In Queensland and Tasmania, the Government Printing Offices employ many women compositors.

In South America, many women are employed in public offices in Chili, and Brazil has just opened the Services to them.

In the United States, a very large number of women are employed, but the proportion is not as large as in the United Kingdom, though in the city of Washington itself it is larger. There men are 17,039, the women 6,105—more than a third. In the country generally the numbers are—men 45,824, women only 2,104.

Of the 6,000 women employed at Washington, 2,062 are in the Treasury Department, and 2,632 in the Ministry of the Interior, or, as we should say, in the Home Office; 636 are employed in the public printing

office. The salaries are very good, rising from £60 a year to as high as £360 a year; the largest number earn £120 a year. M. Frank is rather amused to find that 288 women are employed in the War Office, and 27 at the Admiralty.

The examination made by M. Frank into the rules for the admission of women into public offices all the world over displays the fact that the women of Belgium are less well treated than the women in any other country, except, perhaps, Holland. They are only admitted to the lowest positions in the Post Office, and there are only 144 employed. In the Telegraph Service only 104 are employed, 97 as assistant clerks, one as superintendent, and 6 are pupils. On the railroads 32 are employed. Yet to obtain these humble positions a very difficult examination has to be passed, far more difficult than the examinations in other countries. The Belgian women have, however, a noble advocate in M. Louis Frank, and probably a change will be made before long.

"*La Femme dans les Emplois Publics*," is the best book on women's work that has appeared for many years.

Revue Universitaire, Bruxelles, Gand, Liège.—This periodical combines in its subject-matter articles on literary topics, and a warm advocacy of the claims of women to intellectual culture. In the February number, Mdlle. Gatti de Gamond, in her "*Projet d'un Enseignement supérieur spécial pour les Femmes*," argues earnestly for a more thorough and scientific education for girls, pointing out the advantages which would accrue to society from a higher state of culture among women, and it is gratifying to find English ideas and methods of work held up by her as models to be imitated, both in intellectual and philanthropic spheres. In another article, "*Les Femmes et l'Enseignement supérieur*," Louis Frank gives an interesting *résumé* of the progress of education among women in the various countries of Europe and America. His tone is studiously moderate, and he chronicles facts rather than theories, pointing out in conclusion the reforms needed to place education in Belgium on a

par with that in other countries. The remainder of the magazine is devoted to literary subjects, including an article by Mdle. Salmen on Hungarian poetry, and a chronicle of University lectures, &c. No fiction is admitted, and the tone is grave and purpose-like.

Women Writers: their Works and Ways (first series), by Catherine J. Hamilton. Ward, Lock & Co., 1892.

"To tell the life stories of some famous women writers—how they attained success and how they enjoyed it," is the object of the volume before us, and right well it has been carried out.

This first series extends over a period of fifty years, and includes sixteen sketches of women who may be described as pioneers of the many women writers of to-day. The list includes Frances Burney, Mrs. Inchbald, Joanna Baillie, Hannah More, Lady Nairn, Lady Anne Barnard, Miss Ferrier, Lady Morgan, &c., &c. Miss Hamilton, in the compass of a few pages, gives the salient characteristics of the life and works of each, interspersed with many interesting anecdotes, and written with a freshness and spirit which make the book most attractive reading. It deserves to be widely read, and its low price, 2s. 6d., should bring it within the reach of a large circle.

It is difficult to select amongst many passages that offer themselves for quotation, but the following from the Life of Lady Nairn will serve as an illustration of our author's style, and also of the change of feeling in regard to women writing since the days when the author of *Charlie is my Darling*, *The Laird o' Cockpen*, *The Land o' the Leal*, *Caller Herrin* and many other songs which are as household words, so carefully concealed her authorship. Caroline Oliphant was 25 when, after her father's death, she was called on to preside over her brother's house.

"At the young laird's accession to the estates he gave a dinner to his tenantry, and sang a new version of an old Scotch song, which is said to be his sister's first attempt at song-writing. She was a great admirer of Burns, and had persuaded her brother to subscribe to one of the first editions of his poems. One day as she drove through the country fair of Gask, she saw a common song book used by the Highland folk, and a great wish seized her to write songs for

the people, which would be at once humorous and pure, comic and not coarse. So she sat at her desk and wrote long and often. Her friends guessed that she was writing love letters to Captain Nairn, and she did not undeceive them. . . . Many women have had more imaginative power than Lady Nairn, few have had so much of the true spirit of song. She did not study verse-making, she read little; she sang as the birds sing, because she must, she had no choice in the matter. . . ."

[After her marriage, when living in Edinburgh], "among the very few intimate friends who visited and exchanged tea-drinkings with the Nairns, were the Misses Hume, daughters of Baron Hume. These spinster ladies ruled the Musical Society of Edinburgh, and when Mr. Purdie, a music publisher, proposed bringing out a collection of national airs with suitable words, the Misses Hume consulted their friend Mrs. Nairn, who quite approved of the idea. Her songs were kept a profound secret from most of her friends, but the Misses Hume were admitted behind the scenes. A committee was formed, and though the proceedings were veiled in mystery, still Mr. Purdie found himself plentifully supplied with ballads of all kinds. Mrs. Nairn was of course the great fountain head. She adopted no end of disguises; she wrote in a feigned hand, or got others to write for her. She signed the initials 'S. M.' or "Scottish Minstrel," the title of the forthcoming volume; but her favourite signature was B. B., or Mrs. Bogan of Bogan. Several times she dressed herself up as an old lady and called on Mr. Purdie, giving her name as Mrs. Bogan of Bogan, and her get up was so perfect and successful that the duped Mr. Purdie never dreamt of any deception, and took the disguised songstress as a genuine old Highland dame.

"The Scottish Minstrel grew so fast that when it was finished it had spread to six octavo volumes. Many questions were asked about B. B.'s and S. M.'s songs, but small satisfaction could be got from Mrs. Nairn, and no impertinent questions were answered by her."

The Young Gentlewoman, an Illustrated Monthly Magazine, edited by J. S. Wood (Howard House, Arundel Street, London, W.C.), is excellently got up; print, paper and illustrations are admirable. The subjects of the articles are also much to be commended, as suitable to the young people for whom the magazine is intended. Their industry and ingenuity is encouraged by hints as to the manufacture of useful and fanciful articles, advice as to modes of study. Suggestions are made about collections, the treatment of pets, natural history, and similar subjects. We find the usual pages devoted to correspondence and to puzzles. All is, as far as it goes, well done. But we must own to a feeling of regret that so many contributions by children

themselves are admitted. It is surely better for them to read stories written by authors of recognised merit than those composed by their contemporaries of 12 and 14 years old. Delightful as these may be in the eyes of the proud parents, they can neither enhance the literary merits of the magazine nor encourage the modesty of the little people whose names and ages are chronicled at the end of their compositions.

Our Sick, and how to take care of them; or Plain Teaching on Sick Nursing at Home, by Florence Stacpoole (diplômée of the London Obstetrical Society, Lecturer to the National Health Society). Cassell & Company, London, Paris and Melbourne.

This handy little book well supports Miss Stacpoole's reputation. It is simply written, and gives, in language which may be "understood of the people," clear directions as to the management of a patient and a sick room. We can heartily recommend it to the managers of mothers' meetings and visitors among the poor, though the advice given would be useful to many young women of all classes. "Advice to Mothers" is by the same author, and is equally well written, but, as its name implies, is of a limited application.

Guide to Schools, Homes and Refuges in England and Wales, for the Benefit of Girls and Women, by M. E. Roberts. Second Edition. Revised and enlarged. 1892.

May be obtained on application to Miss Roberts, East Heath, 6, Willow Road, Hampstead, London. This useful work, which, by the way, is printed by the Women's Printing Society, Limited, Great College Street, Westminster, contains a full, if not an exhaustive list of associations for the benefit of girls and women, orphanages, industrial schools, reformatories, homes—including emigration homes, children's homes, holiday and convalescent homes for all classes, refuges, &c. The information is clearly given, and with sufficient fulness for persons consulting it to be able to pick out the most suitable institution for their purpose, and an excellent index (most necessary in a work of this nature) facilitates reference. The book is small and compact, and should prove useful to the clergy and to others engaged in philanthropic work.

OBITUARY.

EMILIE ASHURST VENTURI.

The cause of liberty and progress has lost a steady friend in Madame Venturi, who died at her house in King's Road, Chelsea, on Thursday, March 16th, at the age of 71. The daughter of William Henry Ashurst, of the Old Jewry, London, and widow of Major Carlo Venturi (a cadet of a noble Italian house, and an officer in the Italian army), she was devoted from her earliest youth to the cause of freedom and humanity, and ready to help wherever work was needed. Like her father and her brother (the late William Ashurst, of Her Majesty's Post Office), she enjoyed the friendship of Mazzini, Carlyle, Kossuth, Robert Owen, Jacob Holyoake, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and James Stansfeld. There was no form of tyranny, whether directed against race, religion or sex, that she did not combat, or any form of suffering she was not ready to help with her pen or steady sympathy, and thus she is to be found amongst the first who organised resistance to the State Regulation of Vice, and amongst the earliest workers for the Enfranchisement of Women. She also took a very active part in connection with the Vigilance Association for the Defence of Personal Rights.

Madame Venturi has written much, both in the columns of the daily press and in pamphlet form, but her chief works are the translation of Joseph Mazzini's "Duties of Man," and the translation of the Life and Letters of Mazzini, besides a short life of the great Italian written by herself.

PASSING NOTES.

"OH THAT MINE ENEMY WOULD WRITE A BOOK!"

"Mine enemy" to the Westward has written—not a book, but a pamphlet—"mine enemy" to the Eastward has had a book translated.

The pamphlet, which bears the blameless title, "Are Women Citizens?" is an indictment of fearful form against all women who want the vote. It is addressed "To Her Most Gracious Majesty's Peers and Commons in Parliament assembled," and comes, of all places on earth, from Chicago, from the "Women's Anti-Suffrage Association of America." Who constitute the Anti-Suffrage Association is left to the reader to surmise, for no name is given but that of the Secretary, Caroline F. Corbin.

But our British sisters need not fear that the Anti-Women's Suffrage Association of America has any other than the old old weapons, though these are furbished up with a different tinge of pseudo-scientific terminology, *e.g.*, "for let us consider that the division of duties, or to speak in the language of science, that specialisation of the functions of the two sexes upon which all civil order has been founded through the immemorial ages, is not a thing of human devising . . ." &c. This sample tells the style of these pages, in which we read further that "the invariable demand of the Social Democrats of Europe and America is for universal suffrage without distinction of sex," and after examination of some utterances of the said Social Democrats, the Anti-Suffrage Association of America feels called on to declare "that woman's suffrage is an essential and necessary part of a social theory which implies the total destruction of the present civil order."

Possibly one may safely assert that all human beings are bipeds, but are all bipeds therefore human beings? The logic were the same. "He instructs well who divides well," says a true old maxim; conversely, "She instructs ill who divides ill." Let us rest consoled that "England, grand Mother Country of the

Anglo-Saxon race, which has given the civilisation of home to Canada, to Australia, and to the Islands of the Sea," can preserve the "sacred institution" still. Even the opponents of the claim of women to have political recognition may afford to smile at the serio-comic confusion of the dreams of anarchic Socialists with the constitutional — conservative rather than radical — movement for maintaining the traditions of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, and preserving to women the same relative rights in the present as in the past.

Our enemy from the West has shot her bolt — *requiescat*. Has our enemy from the East anything more new to produce? Nay, it is but the reappearance in English dress, with its title altered to "Emancipation of Women, its probable consequences," of the pamphlet already noticed in these pages — "Dangers of the Emancipation of Women," by Madame Crepaz.

Mr. Gladstone's letter is prefixed as a preface, and the whole expanded into a volume by the aid of fine large type — published by Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein, with intent, let us charitably trust, to help the movement forward, by showing the poverty of the opposition.

Compared with the bolt from the West, that of the East is mild and tame in its vaticinations.

But now, as our legislators have been thus entreated from abroad to consider the awful consequences of admitting women to citizenship, we would suggest the importance of considering the dangers of declining to do so? Since nature has appointed to men and women certain functions which they shall fulfil in common, and certain others which shall fall to each separately, it is quite as needful to be on our guard that the specialisations of civilisations which are of human devising interfere not with those provinces which should be common to both men and women, as it is to watch that human institutions do not stultify themselves by attempting to contravene the specialisations of Nature. This converse aspect is one our friends the enemy are always careful to forget; but whoso cares to search into the historic facts of the

rise and progress of the demand for the political enfranchisement of women, will discover that it is the result of the encroachments of modern civilisation on the common province of humanity.

SWANLEY HORTICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Women's Branch of the Horticultural College at Swanley, Kent, has been mentioned more than once in these columns, and our readers may remember the success of two of the students chronicled last July. The publication of the first report affords an opportunity of reminding those who are interested in new openings for women's work, of the College and the objects with which it was founded.

The Women's Branch, which has now been at work for more than a year, was founded to meet the demands of women students of horticulture, in the belief "that there was a promising future for skilled horticulturists both in England and the Colonies, and a likelihood of this employment relieving to a certain extent some of the very over-crowded women's callings, by offering them a new, healthy, and not otherwise than lucrative career." There is a house of residence under the care of a lady superintendent near the College, which is situated about fifteen miles from London, in "the Garden of England;" It is almost unnecessary to say that the soil is suitable for cultivation, while the estate is sufficiently extensive to embrace every variety of fruit, vegetable and flower culture, including of course numerous glass houses and frames. The training is both theoretical and practical, "from fertilisation and propagation to the gathering, packing and marketing" of the produce. The making of jams, and various other methods of preserving fruits are taught, as well as dairy work, while, for such students as desire to attain also a theoretical knowledge of their subject, there are lectures on Science and Agricultural Chemistry. The same course of study is pursued by men and women students, though the women need undertake no more of the hard physical work than they feel fit for.

The Women's Branch is under the management of an influential and representative council, including the

heads of most of the foremost female educational establishments of the day, and of a practical committee.

The roll of women students for the first year appears from the Report to amount only to five,* but of these five, four presented themselves for examination, and acquitted themselves most creditably, obtaining South Kensington certificates, and, what is more encouraging, two of them—who hope eventually to become growers on their own account—were immediately engaged for greenhouse work by a local nurseryman. Several other applications have been received for women both as head and single-handed gardeners, and to take charge of conservatories and greenhouses. It is evident, then, that the Committee is not at fault in their belief that there is a demand for women gardeners, and we sincerely hope that it will be met by an increasing supply of qualified students passing out of the Horticultural College at Swanley. Indeed, when it is considered how many women there are, who, for their own pleasure, manage a small garden, a greenhouse or a vinery, it is not unreasonable to infer that there must be others possessing the same talents who would willingly turn them to account, and earn an honourable living by work which is both congenial and healthy. For these, work, we are sure, would not be lacking. Who is there, the possessor of a small garden, who has not suffered from the gardener who digs over the borders, leaving them beautifully neat and—empty! All your pet plants rooted up and carted away, whether ruthlessly, or with an eye to the interests of the nurseryman who must re-stock the garden! The conservative and economic instincts of a woman would stand in the way of such wholesale spoliation, and the plants cherished for their beauty or their associations would be encouraged to develop all their charms, in place of being relegated to what a gardener of our acquaintance used to call “the refuge heap.” In a small greenhouse, too, how far more valuable would be a trained woman than the so-called gardener, who looks on the greenhouse as a fad, and

* Now increased to seven.

devotes himself entirely to his cabbages! But the great advantage of gardening for women appears to us to be that it affords them an opportunity not merely of obtaining regular employment, but of becoming themselves growers, nursery-women (if we may use the expression), of ranking themselves among the employers instead of the employed, and of attaining a position of complete independence.

We are glad to hear that subscriptions are being raised to found scholarships for women anxious to undertake the work, but unable to afford the fees.

ROYAL FEMALE SCHOOL OF ART.

The Royal Female School of Art in Queen Square, Bloomsbury, in February held an exhibition of works of past and present students at the Royal Institute of Painters in Piccadilly. The first room was occupied by a representative exhibition of what had been done in the schools proper during the year, and contained excellent examples in all the various departments of work, a very striking feature being the different classes of design, in which the prize designs for the competition for fan painting were prominent. Some fine decorative designs for manufacturing purposes attracted attention, and in another part of the room were shown several most graceful and charming drawings in black and white for book covers and magazine wrappers or title-pages. Some of the prize drawings, in sets of three, of water-colour sketches from nature, were also here exhibited, and were very good, especially those by Miss L. Gee, which showed great artistic ability.

The centre square gallery was filled with paintings in oil and water-colour by past and present students of the school, who have attained not only proficiency but success, many being already well known in the art world, and pursuing distinct and honourable careers. The third room was devoted to what, in some respects, appealed most forcibly to those interested in the opening up of the better class of employments for women, as here were shown examples of the special occupations to which the authorities of the school have given attention, and in which success has been attained by

students. These consist of various forms of illustration, the reproduction of paintings in "process," or etching, and the work of the department devoted to chromo-lithography, which, as far as the exclusive employment of women is concerned, is a speciality of the Queen Square Schools, though carried on in a separate adjoining establishment.

The book illustration was of a high class, a series of flower drawings by Miss Nisbet, for copies, reproduced in serial numbers by a Scotch firm, being extremely artistic, and the pen-and-ink figure illustrations to certain already published works, full of character and spirit and of excellent draughtsmanship. Another form of art work exhibited was the illustration of fashion plates for leading firms and for magazines; this, although it may be looked on by some as one of the lower branches of art work, is one which at the present day demands knowledge and training, and it cannot be denied that graceful and correct drawings set off to advantage the "mode" of the day, whatever it may be. These plates go into thousands of homes, and bring an idea of beauty, where formerly there was nought but a sort of senseless caricature. These more utilitarian branches of art work, too, have the merit of being certain sources of income to those who pursue them, after a due time of steady training, and the cases are many where a result of this kind is a necessity: while those in which the artistic instinct is deep and strong enough to abide and outlive the long probation and many disappointments incidental to the early career of the "artist" *per se*, are comparatively few, and need special provision. The thanks and respectful consideration of the public are due to Miss Gann, who established and for many years has been the presiding genius of this institution, which has done so much for girls and women in the "race for life" of modern times.

NOTES ON PREPARATIONS FOR CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

(Continued from page 64).

VIII.—*Lace*.—The Chicago Exhibition has been the occasion of two very interesting exhibitions of lace in London.

The first of these was at Hampton House, and consisted very largely of Buckingham lace, a considerable portion of which was destined for the Chicago Exhibition. The collection included some fine specimens of old lace worked by the women of the county when lace-making was a considerable industry; and also specimens of the lace worked since that almost departed industry has been revived in its cottages. This revival is due to the efforts of several ladies, especially Mrs. Forest of Grymsdyke, Princes Risborough, who has established a school of lace-making. Many of the examples shown were admirable copies of pieces worked a century ago.

The second exhibition consisted of Irish lace, also embroideries, brought together by the Irish Industrial Association, of which the Countess of Aberdeen is President. The exhibition took place at 18, Carlton House Terrace (the residence of Mr. Astor) on March 3rd and 4th, and was in two sections, one section containing all manner of Irish cottage work for sale; the other the chosen specimens of lace and embroidery for Chicago.

A comparison of the work here exhibited with that shown at the Irish Exhibition at Olympia in 1888, shows a marked advance all along the line in the richness and grace of the designs, the excellence of the workmanship and, in the embroideries, also in the richness of the colour. On the afternoon of the 4th an address was given by the Countess of Aberdeen on the work of the Irish Industrial Association, Lord de Vesci presiding.

IX. *Library*.—One of the features of the Women's Building at Chicago will be a Library of the best books, written by women of all nations. Space for 600

volumes has been allotted to Englishwomen's books; and, in order to secure a good representation a Committee was formed which included Miss Agnes Clerke, Mrs. W. K. Clifford, Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Miss Charlotte Yonge and Mrs. J. H. E. Gordon, by whom the burden of the work was undertaken, and at whose house the collection was on view, at 1, Queen's Gate Gardens, before being despatched to America.

No effort had been spared to make the collection thoroughly representative of books of both past and present times. The list of works fitly opens with Her Majesty's "Leaves from our Life in the Highlands," then follow the old scarce books, the "Boke of St. Albans," of Dame Juliana Berners—a beautiful facsimile reproduction by Mr. Eliot Stock of this first book by a woman printed in England; Lady Pakington's "The Whole Duty of Man," and several other of her works. The almost inaccessible books of Mary Astell are represented by a copy of her "Defence of the Female Sex." Fiction (strictly limited to 100 novels), Poetry, Juvenile Books, History and Biography, Science, are all represented by the best works in each department, unless, indeed, it be permitted to take exception to the absence of one's own best friends of childhood from the juvenile books—such classics of youthful literature as Mrs. Barbauld's "Hymns in Prose," Mrs. Trimmer's "History of the Robins," and the "Original Poems" of Anne and Jane Taylor surely should have found a place?

Numerous interesting autographs and MS. music added to the value of the collection.

X. *Mural Paintings.*—Three life-sized mural paintings have been executed by Mrs. Swynnerton, for the walls of one of the vestibules of the Women's Building at Chicago. The subject is Nursing, treated under three very different aspects. The first and third pertain to what one may call the gentle and natural aspects of nursing: "Mother and Child"—a madonna-like figure with a young child on her knee—and "Youth tending Age," a sweet graceful girl looking up with deferential affection to a gentle, yet stately

old lady, seated amid rose trees. The central painting represents the conception of nursing in its terrible, and so to say militant, aspect. The interest centres on the tall, slender figure of Florence Nightingale, as, candle in hand, she makes the round of her wards in the Crimean Hospital, the wounded soldiers in rows to the right and to the left. Yet painful as the subject sounds, the genius of the artist has succeeded in drawing the thoughts of the beholder to the beneficent rather than the ghastly associations of the scene. All three pictures show remarkable breadth and vigour of treatment, and it is perfectly astonishing to hear that, though the figures are life size, they were begun on February 3rd, and packed for Chicago on March 31st.

XI. *German Work for Chicago.* — Our German correspondent writes that the Chicago Exhibition has been absorbing the best energies of German women. Everywhere great efforts have been made to show what women can do.

The exhibits were shown before being sent off in the Museum of Industrial Arts, Berlin. They included models of the Berlin eating-houses, due to the exertions of Mrs. Lina Morgenstern, specimens of the work of elementary schools, high schools, etc.; beautiful needle-work, paintings, &c. Miss Anna Morsch, of the Committee of the Frauenbildung Reformverein, prepared a biographical account of all living German women composers and artists. A biographical account of women authors was also prepared, and a library of about 500 of their works, selected by the Literature Committee of the German Department for the Chicago Exhibition.

As a curious illustration of the ideas which sometimes men can entertain of celebrity in women, may be mentioned a gallery of 205 portraits of women, painted by a German artist, Mr. Palm, with the intention of sending them to Chicago and exhibited by him in Berlin, in which, instead of authors, artists, sovereigns, Mr. Palm represents beauties of the Court of Louis Quatorze, and so forth.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WOMAN IN ITALY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHWOMAN'S REVIEW."

DEAR MADAM,—The Society for promoting woman's superior culture has begun again this year its series of weekly lectures. The first was given by Professor Baccelli, and was honoured with the presence of Her Majesty, the Queen of Italy. Professor Baccelli spoke of ancient Rome, and really the inexhaustible theme can never be interesting enough; still I heard some intelligent ladies remark that some of the living questions of the day regarding women and social progress would be more appropriate subjects for such lectures. I ventured to answer that unfortunately that Society is most conservative, and prefers to forget and have forgotten the vital modern questions regarding women and social progress. In fact, the Society established to promote woman's superior culture will not even allow any of the most reputed lady lecturers to appear there to speak in public. The prejudice against women speakers, notwithstanding the success obtained by several of them, is still very strong.

In Milan matters are worse still. Last week the Council of the Philological Institute was amazed and shocked at the proposal of fifty of the younger members asking leave to have ladies inscribed.

The Council unanimously, less one, voted against such an innovation. So all the members of the Institute were asked to meet and discuss the proposal. The Council was represented by Professor Edward Porro, who, in a long and elaborate speech, strongly opposed the idea of allowing women to follow the courses of the Institute established only for men.

Doctor Rondani, a well-known, intelligent young socialist, replied, standing up warmly for women's right to culture. It was a most brilliant duel indeed. Easy to imagine are the practical motives given by young Rondani to have women allowed to enter as members of the Philological Institute. But it would not be easy to fancy the reasons given by Doctor Porro against

such an idea. He asserted most seriously that women would simply *frighten* serious, grave, studious men, who go to the Institute to escape worldly temptations, while young men would then leave studies for flirtations with the lady members, as is done in Church!!

The result was that the assembly of members was convinced by the Council's reasons, as they voted against the admission of women by 129 votes to 73.

Women are admitted to our Universities, and the best books published in Italy are almost all due to their fair minds, yet we must still hear of such non-sensical facts.

One of our most distinguished lecturers, Mrs. Julia Cavallari Cantalamessa, has lately published a very interesting lecture given at Bologna,* and the second edition of our young socialist poet, Miss Ada Negri's book is being rapidly exhausted.† In my next letter I will give you fuller notices of our lady writers and lecturers. I have just heard Mrs. Fanny Zampini Salazar has been asked to lecture at the Philological Institute in Naples, where women are admitted, and where she has already given a lecture on "Women in Politics," with brilliant success.

The Philological Institute in Naples is presided over by our eminent Professor Ruggero Bonghi, well known and highly esteemed in England. He is one of the very few men in Italy who are always ready to encourage woman's culture and progress. It is true also he is one of the few eminent learned men who understand the importance of woman in society, and the advantages that a nation can obtain when its women are high minded and nobly cultivated, both morally and intellectually, as one thing is strictly dependent on the other.

Believe me, with best regards, truly yours, .

VERITAS.

Rome, 15th January, 1893.

* "La Donna nel Risorgimento Nazionale," Zanichelli Editore, Bologna.

† "Fatalità," versi di Ada Nigri, F.lli. Treves, Editori, Milano.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NOTES.

AUSTRALIA.

(*South Australia—Women's Suffrage Deputation*, see page 92.)

New South Wales—Women's Work Exhibition.—The prizes awarded to the successful competitors at the recently held Women's Work Exhibition, in Sydney, from which certain exhibits were selected for the Chicago World's Show, were distributed in the Town Hall by the Countess of Jersey, on December 19th.

Lady WINDEYER said they had to ask Lady Jersey again for another favour, and that was that she would add to the prizes the grace of their being received at her hands by the successful competitors at the recently-held Women's Work Exhibition. She thought in that case, if she might say so, her ladyship would feel, as perhaps she often had, that it was "more blessed to give than to receive," for she doubted whether the pleasure of receiving the prizes would be as great as the pleasure of giving them. At least it was hoped that that would be so. They hoped that some pleasure attended Lady Jersey's engagements in that way—that the almost perpetual demand made upon her time was rewarded by a certain amount of pleasure.

Lady JERSEY, who was received with enthusiasm, said that Lady Windeyer had, she thought, rightly interpreted what should be the sentiments of anyone placed in the position she occupied that afternoon. It certainly must afford the greatest pleasure to one who was to have the honour of handing the prizes to those who had so worthily gained them. As she had already had the honour of opening the exhibition, and then expressed her opinion in regard to the work done she would not detain them by making any further reference to that subject. She only wished to express her heartiest congratulations to those who had worked so hard to make the exhibition the success it was—to the president, Lady Windeyer; to the energetic hon. secretary, Mrs. Fischer; to the ladies' committee, and all who had taken part; and last, but certainly not the least, those ladies, she might say also to those girls, who had by their industry made the exhibition so attractive, and who were there that afternoon to receive their prizes. But one and all—whatever differences of opinion there might be in regard to the way in which the work was to be done—were, she thought, in accord with the view that the great principle underlying the question was that women had to work for the good of humanity—to, if possible, raise it from a lower to a higher level, and perfect and complete it. She did not think that even differences of opinion as to the way in which that was to be done would do any harm. She thought that everyone who wished to carry out that view in the way that seemed best to themselves worked all the harder, because they wanted to prove that they could do something. And in many other ways a little difference in opinion had a good result, because it made them all a little more energetic. She had the greatest pleasure in complying with the request of Lady Windeyer by distributing the prizes.

At the close of the ceremony a vote of thanks to Lady Jersey was carried by acclamation.

BELGIUM.

The *Ligue Belge du Droit des Femmes*, according to the Report by M. Louis Frank, is endeavouring to obtain such a modification of the law as would give to the married woman in Belgium the right (which she does not now possess) to open a Savings' Bank account in her own name, and to invest or withdraw at pleasure the money obtained by her own industry and thrift. This privilege was granted by England in 1828, and confirmed under the Postal Savings' Bank system in 1861. Italy followed the example in 1875. Since then Roumania, Holland, Denmark, France, Portugal, Sweden, Austria and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg have successively adopted it and guaranteed to the wife the disposal of her own savings.

INDIA.

Infant Marriages in Mysore.—At the Annual Representative Assembly of the Mysore State, the Dewan made the following reference in his address to infant marriages :—" Last year, you may remember, the question of prohibiting infant marriages and the custom of marrying young girls to old men was brought forward by you with a view to the Government taking legislative action in regard to it. In fulfilment of the promise I then made, the leading *Matts* have been consulted, and you will be glad to hear that they are all of the opinion that both these practices under certain limits are opposed to the *Shastras*. Having regard to these opinions and the general popular sentiment as far as we have been able to ascertain it, it would be unwise at present to attempt more than prohibition of the marriage of a girl below eight years, and the marriage of a man above fifty years with a girl below sixteen years, which may be assumed as the age of discretion when a girl may be trusted to exercise her own independent judgment. To treat such marriages as altogether void in law would be no remedy, and will involve endless difficulties regarding legitimacy and rights of inheritance, and the utmost that can be done seems to be to visit the persons responsible for making such marriages with criminal penalties. Such a law would of course have but very limited operation, because of the very small number of marriages prohibited by it. The progressive party may not be quite pleased with so limited a measure, but the limits indicated have the sanction of the different religious heads and of public opinion, and the measure would serve as a cautious initial step towards a reform wished for by the more advanced section. In thus stating to you how the question stands it is my desire that you should know what action has followed your previous representation on the subject, and what the present views of the Government are. It now rests with you carefully to consider it from all points of view, and tell me what you desire to be done. You know that the moral and religious aspects of the question are grave, and it behoves us to proceed with great caution."

SWEDEN.

A movement is on foot to provide "Folkhogskolen" for women on the same footing as those provided for men. These "Folkhogskolen" are classes corresponding to our technical schools for those who have left school.

At the last Horticultural Show several women were appointed judges.

A new school for mixed education of boys and girls was opened in September at Upsala, on the same basis as the secondary schools for boys. This is a very important step, for hitherto, while elementary schools were open to both boys and girls, the secondary schools which prepare for the University were only for boys, and girls could only pursue their studies at private schools.

Miss H. Linder, B.A., has been appointed teacher at the Real Skola at Stockholm—a school for boys answering to the secondary schools.

Miss Hellman has been appointed organist by the churchwardens of Falkenberg.

A travelling scholarship, value £150 (3,000 kr.) a year, tenable for three years, has been given by the King to Miss A. Kjelberg, the sculptor.

The first meeting of women board school teachers was held in Jonkoping in August last, when, among other subjects, the desirability of mixed education was discussed.

SWITZERLAND.

From Zurich we have received the "Frauen Recht," a supplement to the "Zuricher Post," which will appear fortnightly, and is edited by Dr. Emilie Kempin.

UNITED STATES.

The ARIZONA House of Representatives has passed a bill giving full suffrage to women by a vote of 16 to 7.

A joint resolution for the submission of an amendment granting full suffrage to women, has passed the KANSAS Senate by a vote of 32 to 5.

The MINNESOTA Senate has voted 26 to 14 in favour of an amendment extending full suffrage to women. The Minnesota Women Suffrage Association had modestly petitioned for municipal suffrage with an educational qualification; but several Senators, in enthusiastic speeches, declared themselves ready to go further and strike the word "male" out of the constitution altogether. A substitute to this effect was adopted by a good majority.

The Bill to extend full suffrage to women has been defeated in the NEBRASKA Legislature by a close vote—46 to 42.

The Municipal Woman Suffrage Bill in the MASSACHUSETTS Legislature is again defeated, but it received by far the largest vote ever cast for it.

The Municipal Suffrage Bill was defeated in the MISSOURI House of Representatives, after a spirited fight, on February 15, by a vote of 68 to 45. This is a considerably larger vote than it received in the preceding Legislature.

The Municipal Woman Suffrage Bill in the MICHIGAN House of Representatives was vigorously debated on March 16, and was lost by one vote.

The judiciary committee of the ILLINOIS Senate has reported favourably on the Bill to extend township and Municipal Suffrage to Women.

The CALIFORNIA Legislature has extended School Suffrage to women. California is the twenty-first State to do so. The vote in the Senate stood 31 to 6. The figures of the vote in the House have not yet reached us.

PARAGRAPHS.

CHERCHEZ LA FEMME.

"Cherchez la Femme!" Thus speaks the cynic sage,
"The assassin's knife obeys the woman's brain;
Her hand for ever bears the sanguine stain
Of the proud Queen on Shakespeare's tragic page.
Man loses honour, and with rapid stride
Descends the pleasant path that points to hell—
Look! 'tis a woman leads—what need to tell
If she be witting or unwitting guide!"

"Cherchez la Femme!" Ah! If she be so frail,
Her heart so hard that she with death will sport,
If in her bosom crime should hold his Court,
If her false love should prove a phantom pale;
Yet blame not *her*; your conscience should reproach
Your own ambition, and your selfish pride,
Your love and hatred are so near allied
That woman trembles still at your approach.

“ Cherchez la Femme ! ” Look and behold the mother,
 The loving minister of hope and bliss,
 The faithful wife, worthy the husband's kiss ;
 The sister, self-devoted to her brother—
 Are such claims hidden from your purblind view ?
 'Tis woman's love fans Genius' spark to flame
 Refines man's nature, and exalts his aim !
 Woman makes murderers— she makes heroes too !

K. E. M. K.

(Translation from “ Le Collier Maudite,” par H.
 Escoffier.)

MOTHER'S PAY.

The following appeared in a Canadian contemporary.

A little boy on his way to build fires and sweep offices, in Toronto—I am sorry to say—while the stars were yet in the sky, told the writer: “ My mother gets me up, builds the fire, and gets my breakfast, then sends me off. Then she gives the other children their breakfast, and sends them to school, and then she and the baby have their breakfast.”

How old is the baby ?

“ Oh, she is most two, but she can talk and walk as well as any of us.”

Are you well paid ?

“ I get two dollars a week, and my father gets two dollars a day.”

How much does your mother get ?

With a bewildering look he replied, “ Mother ! Why she don't work for anybody.”

I thought you said she worked for all of you.

“ Oh, yes, for us she does, but there ain't any money into that.” We talked on for some little time, then said good morning ; the little boy turned and called me and said, “ I do believe mother ought to have something, I never thought of all she does for us. I'll give her a dollar a week, from this out, and when I get more she shall have half.” The child kept, and still keeps, his promise.

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ENGLISHWOMAN'S REVIEW
OF
Social and Industrial Questions.

EDITED BY HELEN BLACKBURN.

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AUSTRALIA—*Dawn*.

AUSTRIA—*Mittheilungen*.

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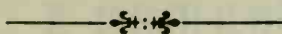
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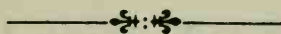
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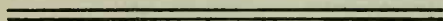
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CORRESPONDENCE.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NOTES.

[ENGLISHWOMAN'S REVIEW, July 15th, 1893.]

THE
ENGLISHWOMAN'S REVIEW
(NEW SERIES.)

No. CCXVIII.—JULY 15TH, 1893.

ART. I.—HIRING FAIRS.

THE manner in which farm servants are hired varies in different counties and even in different parishes, but whether they are hired by the half-year or by the week, or whether or not the hiring is combined with a fair, there is no doubt in the minds of those who are interested in the welfare of young girls and young men, the system is one which requires amendment.

In the north of England generally the hiring takes place at a fair. The town in which the fair is held has for the time all its principal streets blocked with tents and booths. There are merry-go-rounds, see-saws, circular switch-backs, bands of music, shooting galleries, dancing saloons, often a wild beast show, actors and performers of all kinds, and generally some giant or enormously fat woman or other deformity. The town has quite a festive, picturesque and animated appearance, and were it not for the drinking and gambling and great waste of hardly-earned money, one would not wish to interfere with these days of amusement that country people, who have so little brightness and variety in their lives, look forward to for months before.

Until people are more educated and refined they will continue to find pleasure in such things, and although even the innocent part of these amusements may seem to better educated people repulsive in their vulgarity and noise, we should have patience with them, and only spend our energy in trying to eliminate the evils to which they lead.

Efforts have lately been made in many places to counteract these evils by securing the town hall or some other large room, so that the hiring may be conducted there instead of in the streets, by selling cheap and wholesome refreshments, and by having a free concert or entertainment in the evening. Still there remain so many things connected with the system of hiring which may affect for evil the whole life of the young people, that one longs to see a change.

Let us glance at the different classes of people affected by these hiring fairs. First, the girls who come to the fair to be hired. Some of these may be members of the Girls' Friendly Society, in which case special care is taken of them; but what about those girls who are not? These require all the more kind and judicious help. Would it not be possible to ascertain in each village which young women intend going to the fair, both Girls' Friendly Society and others, and make some arrangement so as to let them all go and return again at night in a conveyance together, or by the same train under the care of some motherly person? Perhaps if half the journey is paid for them it would be an inducement to them to consent to this arrangement. As it has been proved over and over again how full of danger these two or three days are to the young people, no trouble should be spared to devise a way to exercise some moral control over them, without making it so distasteful to them as to provoke resistance.

Secondly, the girls who are content to stay in their place another year, but receive their "fastening penny" (as it is called in some parts of Yorkshire), and wish to spend their money and enjoy their holiday at the fair. Could not these girls be induced to join the party going in by van or train? The fact that they are staying

another year speaks much in their favour, and they might be a good example to the others. This reason might be given to persuade them to influence their fellow women for good.

Thirdly, the boys (or young men) who wish to be hired. In many places these are not thought of at all, even where great interest is taken in the care of girls. Yet if these too were induced to spend their time and money in a better manner, how much good would result! One suggestion, namely, trying to persuade them to take the pledge only for the days the fair lasts, has been tried and found successful.

If the party of women already referred to is not too large, and some lady felt herself competent to control them, it would in some cases be advisable to let the young men join this party going to the fair. In any case men and women should be hired in the same hall. It is a mistake to suppose one can keep the girls the whole day together and separate from the young men. Where this is strictly carried out all supervision or control becomes distasteful, and the chances are that some of the girls will try to meet their friends in the streets surreptitiously at the first opportunity they can seize. Provided they know they are in the presence of some one they like and respect, and who would check any unseemly behaviour, there is no harm in letting them laugh and talk together openly.

A lady, known to the writer, started a club for men and women of all ages. Her idea was to let the wives share in the same enjoyments with their husbands and children. Naturally some of the latter were grown up young men and women, who soon became acquainted. At first when there was reading or music going on and they sat listening and enjoying the entertainments provided for them, their manners to each other were familiar and such as to shock any person only used to polite society. After a time, however, from being taught better, and from being often in the presence of an educated and refined lady and her husband, the girls became quiet and staid, and the youths respectful and civil. Now their manners and behaviour are so good as to cause surprise and admiration to any stranger coming amongst them.

This is merely mentioned to show that with supervision and teaching it is possible to let young men and women enjoy themselves harmlessly together. Surely it is well to show girls the sort of womanly dignity that Christian women of all classes should have in their intercourse with men, and men the courtesy due to them in return. How can this ever be taught them so well as when they are allowed to meet in the presence, and under the direct influence, of those who have had greater social advantages than themselves?

Fourthly, the shop-girls and servants in the town where the fair is held. Although some of these are better educated, and therefore not so likely to come under bad influences, yet the greater portion of them are more exposed to danger than the village girls, who return home in the afternoon, while many of the girls in the town have perfect freedom and stay out till late at night. It is chiefly for these that some free evening entertainment has been found useful in preventing them from going to the dancing saloons or other objectionable amusements.

Fifthly, the men, women and children who are the actors and performers in the shows. There are associations whose members devote their time to influencing these for good. If some men interested in this work can be found willing to go in and out of the booths, applauding and encouraging all innocent fun, but ready to check anything harmful, it would do much good. The very possibility of such workers coming amongst the audience would prevent the managers from having objectionable performances. Merely distributing tracts and good books, though no doubt of some use, will not do much real good. A lady once going to the door of an actor's van, on the steps of which stood a little girl not yet in her teens, offered the child a book. She accepted it and thanked the lady, and said, "I've had five Bibles given to me!" adding with a bright smile, "and I know Jesus died for me!"

It must be a fearful life of danger and temptation to these wandering performers, and the people who help them best are not those who believe and tell them that acting in itself is wrong.

Sixthly and lastly, the employers of farm and other servants. At first sight it seems these should have been mentioned first, as they are the most important. Although they are chiefly concerned in the matter, and must naturally wish to procure steady and healthy servants, yet few have hitherto come forward in any way to help in eradicating the evils from the present system. This probably is due to a want of perception of their share of responsibility for the existing state of things, and not from want of charity or of sympathy with the poor.

From mistaken kindness many employers' wives give holidays in an unrestricted and unwise manner. If the holiday is given very rarely, it is given for the whole day and part of the night too. It would be far kinder to give only a few hours for recreation and to give this oftener. Some farmers' wives say their servants prefer a holiday to go home to their parents. It is very desirable that this should be encouraged.

There is no doubt that the employers and their wives have far more power to influence their servants for good than any teachers or workers who may be doing their best to bring about a better state of things, but who only see them once a week, or perhaps only once a month.

Would it not be possible to have small meetings of employers in every place where there are ladies or workers interested in the matter? Farmers' wives would have an opportunity thus to discuss their side of the question, and the workers, besides gaining information, might perhaps in this way induce the employers to help, and their help would be invaluable. There are many subjects concerning the daily life of farm servants that might be discussed at such a meeting. Only to mention two—the best manner of giving time for recreation or holidays without such uncontrolled liberty which, though kindly meant, leads often to deplorable results, and how to provide decent lodgings for the women. This especially on farms in some parts of Scotland leaves much to be desired.

There is no exaggeration in saying that the present system leads to much that is immoral and degrading

to young women. As an instance to show the truth of this, it may be mentioned that a farmer's wife in the North of England said that in her part of the country it was a common occurrence for some of the girls who were hired by the year at the fair to leave after seven or eight months. They could not fulfil their contract, and were obliged to leave because their state prevented them from working in the fields any longer. The indoor servants are a better class, but both indoor and outdoor servants require much Christian teaching and good example, and no one could do this better than employers themselves if they would only try.

Nothing will really make any marked improvement unless farmers or employers will rouse themselves from that kind of apathy that makes people think that because a custom has long continued it cannot be changed, and that the moral improvement of their neighbours is no business of theirs. The influence and power for good that a mistress of a house or farm has, if she will only exert it, is very great, and would benefit not only the young men and women in her own household, but would undoubtedly extend still further. If the employers will unite with the workers among the poor in fighting against the lax ideas that many of the ignorant have, and in trying to remove all dangers these are exposed to, great good will result to the village population and to the whole country. But to accomplish this all must unite—Church people and Nonconformists—in a Christian spirit to work together. This ought not to be difficult, as all agree in wishing to see the rising population about us innocent, healthy and happy.*

GUENDOLEN RAMSDEN.

* Those who wish to pursue this subject further, will find useful information in a pamphlet entitled "*Hiring Fairs*," with an introductory note by Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, to be obtained of Messrs. Lucy and Birch, High Street, Uxbridge, price 2d. post free. —[EDITOR.]

ART. II.—CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

THE BRITISH SECTION OF THE WOMEN'S BUILDING.

THE general scheme kept in view by those who have been responsible for the arrangements of the Women's Building may readily be gathered from the catalogue of the British Section, published by the Royal Commission.

I shall, therefore, in the present article merely attempt to describe the impression these exhibits, as a whole, produced upon me, a member of the Women's Committee of the Royal Commission, during a recent visit to Chicago.

The Women's Building is itself very charming, but although it claims to be in the style of the Italian Renaissance, it recalls to me rather the long, white, delicate, temple-like edifices I have seen in the Greek Islands, the numerous winged figures set on the highest points of the external cornices, free against the blue sky, greatly adding to the aërial effect of the whole structure.

Entering by the north door, and turning abruptly to the right, between the Russian Court and that of New South Wales, we find the British Women's General Exhibit, separated by high screens, immediately facing us. The inner side of the screens are devoted—the left to such illustrations of philanthropic effects as models of homes, crèches, a window decorated by the London Flower Girls' Mission, and many others; the right to Scotch and Irish industries, and a life-sized model of a Welshwoman, in the national costume, with an Anglesea spinning wheel. In the centre of this section are other high screens, showing many dainty handicraft exhibits on one side and embroideries on the other, while a small case contains specimens of Indian women's work. The further wall is partly covered with an excellent series of drawings and photographs illustrative of feminine education. On the same wall is the small exhibit of needlework done by the Queen and the Princesses. The side walls are devoted to

embroideries, and to the many examples of lace—old and new.

Wales has contributed specimens of various woollen fabrics, and has sent a loom, and very wisely, a Welsh girl, who weaves all day before a much interested public.

Among the handicrafts the very lovely examples of bookbinding and goldsmiths' work, Venetian glass by the Misses Casalla, gesso work by Miss Rope, carved ivories by Lady Tankerville, are perhaps the most attractive.

Women have for so many centuries embroidered with such exquisite skill, that it is only necessary to say here that many of the most beautiful specimens of their art are exhibited.

It is much to be regretted that all these carefully chosen works have not been placed in structurally beautiful cases, instead of the very ordinary black ones familiar to us in every shop. This is a fundamental error, in no way the fault of the ladies who have arranged them in Chicago, where the greatest pains were bestowed upon the British exhibits by Mrs. Bond and Mrs. Cope.

Leaving this section and ascending to the Congress Room, on the first floor, we come to one of the most important, and, certainly, to the American public the most interesting exhibit we have as yet referred to—the Portrait Gallery of Eminent Women. The portraits date from the Conquest to the present day. The earlier groups are arranged chronologically, the later under such headings as "Pioneers of Education," "Art," "Music," "the Drama," &c. The engravings and photographs are mounted on olive green cloth, in oak frames, which sets them off admirably. This collection is in twelve groups, and occupies the whole of one side of the room.

Near the Congress Room is the Library, where our English books will be found in, I am sorry to say, rather a dark corner. The MSS., however, are in cases in the centre of the room.

On the same floor is a room devoted to British Trained Nurses, and the extremely varied details of

this elaborate exhibit have been very perfectly organised by Mrs. Bedford Fenwick. Not only is it most complete, but is, in its arrangements, singularly artistic. As, however, I have no special knowledge of nursing, I fear to speak further on a subject which deserves the efficient treatment of an expert.

Descending to the main hall, we observe a choice little collection of pictures by British women. I must mention the "Eurydice sinking into Hades," by Miss Henrietta Rae—a truly magnificent work; perfect little pictures by Mrs. Allingham and Miss Clara Montalba; Lady Butler's "To the Front!" which excites perpetual interest; paintings by Miss Alice Grant, Miss Stewart Wood, Miss Blanche Jenkins, Mrs. Perugini, Mrs. Jopling-Rowe and a few others. I was glad to see that for charm of subject, strength of drawing, and notably beauty of colour, our British women more than held their own, alongside of the continental artists.

Across the hall is the East Vestibule, with the water front, the most picturesque entrance in the whole buildings. The decoration of this vestibule was allotted to the British women, who have succeeded in producing what must be pronounced the most thoroughly-carried-through scheme of decoration in the whole building.

The Vestibule is made to represent an open court; the ceiling a summer sky, across which is drawn an awning in tender red fastened by golden cords, one end waving back, as if the wind had caught it. The walls are covered with mural paintings illustrating women's work; on one side Mrs. Swynnerton's three panels, described in the previous number of this Review; on the opposite wall the paintings are by Mrs. Lea-Merritt, who has taken for her subject "Education" and "Embroidery." In the centre panel are groups of beautiful women embroidering. The treatment is most decorative. One of the smaller panels illustrates by a charming group of children and young girls the "Kindergarten" system. The other is the most interesting of Mrs. Merritt's series, and shows us women receiving academic degrees at the London University.

The spaces over the arched entrance are admirably

filled in by ivory-tinted winged figures in low relief, executed by Miss Hallé and Miss Rope. The vestibule, as a whole, gives one an impression of rich, soft colour, which is greatly helped by Mrs. J. A. Crawford's beautiful ceiling. We have also to thank Mrs. Crawford for the originality of the arched form of the mural paintings, and for the many months of personal supervision she has devoted in Chicago to the British Women's Vestibule.

The sketches painted by Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Princesses have, as was anticipated, been the centre of interest, and with this reference to them I may fittingly conclude this brief account of our countrywomen's work in Chicago.

This portion of the exhibition, as a whole, has been so successful as to lead to the hope that in the near future there will be in London an exhibition on an extended scale entirely devoted to "Women's Work."

FLORENCE M. ROBERTS-AUSTEN.

ART. III.—LADIES AND THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

(Twenty-two ladies, several of them being distinguished travellers, were elected Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society between November 28th, 1892, and April 24th, 1893. The question of electing ladies as ordinary Fellows was considered on April 24th, and negatived by a large majority. The subject was re-opened at the Annual Meeting on May 29th, when the Earl of Mayo proposed that the vote of April 24th should be rescinded. The discussion was postponed to a Special General Meeting in June, when Lord Mayo announced that a plebiscite of the whole Society had been taken, resulting in 1,169 in favour of the admission of ladies, to 466 against. He proposed that women should be admitted on the same footing as men. The proposal was, however, negatived by 158 to 172.)

WHEN in our last issue our Italian correspondent narrated the fears of the Philological Society of Milan in regard to the admission of women as members, we little expected to have to record a parallel instance of comic fears at home—least of all from the Geographical Society, which had so recently elected twenty-two

ladies as Fellows, and that "generally," as the *Times* remarks, "for real services to geography."

The facts are briefly as stated above. The reasons are obscure, and the explanations of the opponents do not tend greatly to elucidate them. They own that they need their money, they even with some unwillingness acknowledge the qualifications of the ladies already elected. Their one objection is that they are *women*. And is not this enough? The geographical lecturers might "sometimes find difficulty in accommodating their arguments" to an audience of ladies, though what there is peculiarly unsuitable to feminine feelings in the description of the height of a mountain, or the configuration of an island, it is difficult to say. Their "sex and training," says Mr. Curzon, "render them equally unfitted for exploration," and the names and deeds of Mrs. Bishop, Miss North, Miss Gordon-Cumming, Lady Baker, are powerless to shake his opinion. His sense of propriety is shocked! He—no, we believe it is another Fellow—never attends a meeting where both sexes are admitted unless he is properly chaperoned. We beg his pardon if we have misunderstood his words, "His family would not allow him to attend meetings open to women in their own right." A certain Mr. Hicks, himself not very well known as an explorer, asks indignantly, "Was the Royal Geographical Society to be a learned Society or a pleasure Society?" and votes for the non-admission of such ignorant persons as the lady-explorers referred to. "No learned societies admit women," says Sir Richard Webster, and when confronted with the fact that women are members of other scientific societies, of the Zoological, the Botanical, the Statistical, the Asiatic, the Hellenic, the Anthropological, and, it might have been added, the Mathematical Society, all his answer is, that these are not learned societies in the sense that the Royal Geographical Society is learned, but are small Societies, or "Tea-party Associations." It may be asked how far the Royal Geographical is itself a learned Society?

Mr. Curzon confesses that "no test of geographical knowledge, interest or capacity is now required of male

Fellows," of whom there are about 3,500. Their sole necessary qualification is a subscription of £2 2s. To quote from the *Times*: "They call it a scientific society. and so it is in the sense that it has scientific aims and contains a certain number of scientific persons. But it is also a Society for conferring upon very moderate terms the right to put certain capital letters after one's name. . . . There are members of the Society who carry great weight, but the letters F.R.G.S. carry only the weight of a couple of guineas." Oddly enough—and it says something for the disinterestedness of the opponents of the ladies—this is the very weight they will not allow them to bear. They require money to extend their accommodation, but even this will not induce them to take the ladies' subscriptions. No! ladies may study geography, may receive prizes from the Society itself, may send papers to the Geographical Section of the British Association, may use the very library of the Geographical Society, some may even (*pace* Mr. Curzon) add to the geographical information of the world by their explorations, but they must not, must not give £2 2s. a year to the funds of the Society, or write those magical letters after their names. Truly the consistency of their reasoning is not to be commended. To quote the *Times* once more: "If it is really going to be scientific there is no reason why women who attain the required standard should not be admitted. If it is going to be what it is at present, it need not reject contributions to its funds from women any more than from men who have done nothing for geography."

The curious episode has at least shown that the greater number of the members—including such men as Lord Northbrook, Sir John Lubbock and General Strachey—are on the rational side. Moreover, it has drawn forth a valiant defence of women, on three separate occasions, from the *Times* itself.

By a sort of irony of fate, the same issue of the *Times* (July 4th) which reported this temporary defeat, recorded also the remarkable experiences of Miss Taylor, of the China Inland Mission, in her arduous and solitary journey through Thibet.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

AN APPEAL FROM WOMEN.

A Conference of the General Committee and Associated Committees of the National Society for Women's Suffrage was held in the Committee Room at Westminster Town Hall on June 1st, 1893, to consider the advisability of an appeal to Parliament from women of all parties and all classes in favour of Women's Suffrage.

The attendance included :—Mrs. H. Adair (Oxford), Miss Grey Allen (Londonderry), Miss Andrews (Belfast), Mrs. Roberts-Austen, Miss Jessie Boucherett, Miss Babb, Mrs. Stewart Browne (Liverpool), Mrs. Louis Blacker, Mrs. Bridges, Miss Bigg (Luton), Miss Maude Biggs, Miss Blackburn, Mrs. N. G. Clayton (Hexham), Miss Conybeare, Miss Emily Davies, Miss Catherine Drew, Hon. Lady Grey Egerton, Miss Eccles, Mrs. Lauder Eaton (Falmouth), Mrs. Penrose Fitzgerald, Mrs. Fawcett, Miss I. O. Ford (Leeds), Mrs. C. H. Hodgson, Miss F. Davenport-Hill, Lady Knightley of Fawsley, Miss Lee (Manchester), Miss Beatrice Lindsay (Isle of Man), Miss Mordan, Miss Ogle Moore, Clara Lady Rayleigh, Miss A. M. Reid, Mrs. T. W. Russell (Dublin), Mrs. Singleton (Derbyshire), Mrs. Severne (Salop), Mrs. J. K. Spender (Bath), Mrs. and Miss Sterling, Miss Stone, Mrs. Thomas Taylor (Chipchase Castle), Miss Tod (Belfast), Miss Torrance, Miss Vernon, &c., &c.

Miss Florence Davenport Hill being moved to the chair, briefly described the purpose of the Conference, saying :—"It is my privilege to welcome the friends and supporters of the cause who have been good enough to accept the invitation of the Committee.

"We hope this Conference will give an impetus to our movement, and by the course which it will take remove the common but ignorant objection to the extension of the franchise—that women do not care about the Suffrage. It is the object of this Conference to use means to convince the country that women do care, and the manner in which it proposes to do so is through an appeal from the women of the country to the members of the House of Commons.

"Why, it may be asked, should any great movement be required after twenty-six years of steady work?

But it must be remembered that that work has been necessarily more or less limited as to scope and locality. The memorials to Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone in 1873 were signed by 11,000 women, but no general effort has been made since then to include women all over the country. Petitions have been sent up to both Houses over and over again, and have produced good effect, but these were often signed by men as well as women, and were not, therefore, a distinctive expression of women's opinion on the subject. Some, it is true, were signed exclusively by women, but by certain sections only, and thus did not represent the general opinion of women. The great demonstrations of women held in Manchester, London, and other chief cities before the Reform Bill of 1884, were very impressive at the time, but they were local from the nature of the case. A declaration in favour of Women's Suffrage—issued in reply to the Protest opposing Women's Suffrage which appeared in the *Nineteenth Century*—four years ago was signed by 2,000 women in little over a fortnight; while to the Address of Thanks to friendly members of Parliament, after the division on Sir Albert Rollit's Bill last year, over 4,000 signatures were appended in about three weeks.

“These facts give ample evidence that a very striking expression of opinion might be obtained if due time and energy were employed all over the country. Such an effort would produce a very strong effect, and it might prove the last we should have to make. The present Conference has been summoned to consider this matter, and to ask friends of the cause to deliberate on the best means for uniting in one grand appeal to Parliament.”

Clara Lady Rayleigh briefly moved the following resolution:—
“That this Conference approves the plan of a general appeal from women in favour of Women's Suffrage, and the members here present undertake to promote the dissemination of the Appeal throughout the kingdom.”

This was seconded in a very few words by Miss Jessie Boucherett. Mrs. Fawcett said it was hoped that the plan might be taken up by various existing organisations amongst women, and she believed they would receive valuable suggestions from the friends present as to approaching these organisations.

Miss Tod also supported the resolution. She pointed out that the political exigencies of the time, which were often treated as an excuse why their claims might wait, were really additional grounds why they could not wait. The immense importance of the questions now before the country to the community in general, as well as to themselves, made it necessary they should press their claim in a very broad and generous manner. She was glad the co-operation of other associations was invited, and she hoped the appeal would be taken up with energy by all women who wished to make their convictions felt.

Mrs. Severne spoke of the help she believed might be obtained through ladies connected with the Primrose League.

Mrs. Taylor (Chipchase Castle) brought an assurance from several members of the Executive of the Women's Liberal Federation that they would be glad to circulate the appeal through the Federation.

After a discussion in which Lady Knightley, Miss I. O. Ford, Miss Conybeare, Mrs. J. K. Spender, Miss Babb, and others took part, the resolution was carried unanimously. Some modifications in the form of appeal submitted to the Conference were accepted by general consent, and after a hearty vote of thanks to Miss F. Davenport-Hill for presiding, the company adjourned to tea.

The form of appeal runs as follows :—

AN APPEAL FROM WOMEN OF ALL PARTIES AND ALL CLASSES
To the Members of the House of Commons.

Gentlemen,—Many of the women who sign this appeal differ in opinion on other political questions, but all are of one mind that the continued denial of the franchise to women, while it is at the same time being gradually extended amongst men, is at once unjust and inexpedient.

In our homes it fosters the impression that women's opinion on questions of public interest is of no value to the nation, while the fact of women having no votes lessens the representative character of the House of Commons.

In the factory and workshop it places power to restrict women's work in the hands of men who are working along side of women whom they too often treat as rivals rather than as fellow workers.

In Parliament it prevents men from realising how one-sided are many of the laws affecting women.

We therefore earnestly beg you to support any well-considered measure for the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women.

In order to secure as wide a circle of co-operation as possible in working this appeal, the Central Committee invited ladies connected with the chief organisations amongst women to join a Special Appeal Committee, and thus act as links with the associations to which they respectively belong. A Special Appeal Committee has accordingly

been formed as follows: Mrs. Fawcett, President; Mrs. Frank Morrison, Treasurer:—

The Lady Frances Balfour.	Mrs. Massingberd.
Miss Balfour.	Miss Mordan.
Miss Helen Blackburn.	Mrs. Wynford Philippa.
Mrs. Leonard Courtney.	Mrs. Broadley Reid.
Mrs. Fawcett.	The Lady Henry Somerset.
The Lady Knightley.	Mrs. Taylor (of Chipchase Castle).
Mrs. Eva McLaren.	Miss Vernon.

Offices for the purpose of working the Appeal have been secured at 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, and Miss Julia Cameron appointed Secretary.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Annual Meeting of the Central Committee took place at Westminster Town Hall on Tuesday, July 11th, Viscount Wolmer, M.P., presiding over a numerous and heartily sympathetic audience. The principal speakers were Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart., M.P., the Rev. C. J. Ridgway, Mrs. Fawcett and Lady Knightley, who made special reference to the work of the Appeal from Women, and moved the following resolution which was unanimously carried:—

“That this meeting, while deeply regretting that the exigencies of public business have so far this session prevented any action in Parliament, urge on all friends of Women's Suffrage to strengthen the hands of their Parliamentary leaders by united effort to make the Appeal in favour of Women's Suffrage a truly national expression of opinion from women throughout the United Kingdom.”

NOVA SCOTIA.

The hopes raised by the telegraphic news that reached this country from Nova Scotia, as our last issue went to press were short lived. Speedily came the further intelligence that the Upper House had rejected the Women's Suffrage Bill by a majority of three. It had passed the Lower House by a vote of 19 to 17, after a long debate, which lasted all the afternoon and evening till 11 o'clock. The leaders of the Government and of the Opposition were both opposed.

Thus to have passed at all in the one House and be rejected by so small a majority in the other leaves the situation full of hope for the future.

UNITED STATES.

The gain of municipal suffrage in Michigan, with the qualification that every woman before she can be registered shall show herself able to read the Constitution of the State in the English language, is noteworthy. The full text of this suggestive Bill will be found in our foreign notes, as also further testimony of the continued good results of women's suffrage in Wyoming.

PASSING NOTES.

A WELCOME.

Whatsoever it is in the power of thronging, cheering multitudes to do, aided by the accessories of decoration, flooded by glorious sunshine, to give a welcome, was done by the English people when, on July 6th, the Princess May opened the new chapter of her life.

Perhaps the little address sent to the Princess from the Executive of the Central Committee of the National Society for Women's Suffrage expresses what would be appropriate also for this REVIEW, when it says :—

"We rejoice that you have already shared in that widening activity in the lives of women, by which they have attained during the beneficent reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, to an unprecedented participation in the intellectual and social development, and the public interests of their time and country. We earnestly pray that the future may enrich your life with the blessing and affection of a sympathetic people."

MISS SPENCE.

A visit to this country is expected shortly from Miss Spence, who is now, we believe, in the United States, as delegate for South Australia and Victoria at the International Charities' Conference at Chicago. The name of Miss Spence is familiar to those readers of this REVIEW who have followed the Women's Suffrage Movement in Australia. But Miss Spence has also earned an honourable reputation as the exponent of the system of "Effective Voting," a slightly modified form of that known here as Proportional Representations, and associated with the name of Mr. Hare.

Last year a trial election of Ministers of the Crown was arranged in Adelaide, through the efforts of Miss Spence, to test the working of the "Hare-Spence" system, a trial in which, it is needless to say, women as well as men were invited to take part.

In view of Miss Spence's expected presence amongst us it may be of interest to reproduce the instructions which were circulated at the time.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS.

1. There are here twelve Candidates; six are required to be elected.
2. Vote by numbering the Candidates in the order of your choice, that is to say—
Place 1 against the name of the man you like best.
Place 2 against the name of the man you like second best.
Place 3 against the name of the man you like next best.
And so on.
3. Vote for six names, or for fewer.
4. The same number must not be put against more than one name.
5. The numbers must be placed in the squares opposite the names.

MEMO. Your vote will be used for one Candidate according to your preference.

If a Candidate you like most, either

- (a) Does not need your vote
(has enough to elect him without yours),

or

- (b) Cannot use your vote
(has no fear that he cannot possibly be elected),

Your vote will be transferred to the man you like next best (as shown by your numbers), and used, not wasted.

Referring to Miss Spence's departure on her visit to the United States, Canada, England and the Continent, the *South Australian Register* remarks :—

“Very few public men in Australia—and certainly no other woman—have shown such breadth of view and such unostentatious zeal in the service of the public as Miss Spence has displayed. In one or other of her numerous and strikingly diverse capacities her influence has probably come into the life of nearly every class of colonist during at least a couple of generations. . . . And it is no insignificant fact, in these days when political position is so often deemed to give the highest if not the only title to public success, that we should be able to say that in the whole colony there is nobody better qualified than Miss Spence to speak upon the subjects which she will discuss during her travels.”

ELECTIONS.

WOMEN POOR LAW GUARDIANS FOR 1893.

PLACE.	NAME.	ELECTED.
ENGLAND—		
London (40)		
Camberwell	Miss A. Brown	2nd time
Chelsea	Hon. Mrs. Gifford	3rd time
"	Mrs. McCallum	3rd time
Deptford	Miss Peppercorn	6th time
Fulham	Mrs. Henniker	5th time
Greenwich	Miss Airy	5th time
"	Mrs. G. Green	1st time
Hammersmith	Mrs. F. Hunt	8th time
Hampstead	Miss Miles	2nd time
"	Mrs. Finlay	2nd time
Holborn	Miss I. Baker	12th time
"	Miss E. Harris	4th time
Islington	Miss Varley	12th time
Kensington	Mrs. A. Brandreth	6th time
"	Mrs. Shaen	5th time
Lambeth	Miss Grey	2nd time
Lewisham	Miss Hughes	4th time
"	Mrs. Staines	2nd time
"	Miss Keene	1st time
Marylebone	Miss McKee	4th time
"	Miss C. Scott	18th time
"	Miss Webb ... ..	...
Mile End	Miss Lilly	1st time
Paddington	Mrs. Amelia Charles	9th time
"	Miss Martineau ... ..	...
St. George's, Hanover Square	Miss Bramston	6th time
" Olave's	Mrs. Lawrie	8th time
"	Miss Odell	1st time
"	Miss Simmons	1st time
St. Pancras	Miss E. Dampier	9th time
"	Miss Goldsmid	6th time
"	Miss Lidgett	11th time
St. Saviour's	Miss J. Johnson	3rd time
Stepney	Miss Charlton	3rd time
"	Miss Crawford	3rd time
Strand	Mrs. Evans	8th time
"	Miss Stevens	6th time
Westminster	Miss M. Tillard	6th time
Woolwich	Mrs. Braund	3rd time
"	Miss Evins	12th time
Country (119)—		
Altrincham	Miss Atkinson	2nd time
Ashton-under-Lyme	Miss B. Mason	2nd time
Bath	Miss Gordon	} Re-elected for three years
"	Mrs. Pearson	
"	Miss Edgcumbe	1st time
Barnet	Miss Wimbush	8th time
Barnstaple	Miss Avery	4th time

PLACE.	NAME.	ELECTED.
Barton Regis (Bristol)	Miss Clifford*	} Re-elected, 1892, for three years
" "	Miss Woollam*	
" "	Mrs. Terrell	
" "	Miss Winkworth*	
Bedford	Mrs. Gnossapelin... ..	...
"	Mrs. Flewker	4th time
Belper	Miss Slack	1st time
Bicester	Mrs. Hisons	3rd time
Birmingham	Miss Cadbury	} Second re-election, 1892, for three years
"	Mrs. Ashford	
"	Miss Shelton	
Brampton	Miss Lattimer	3rd time
Brentford	Miss D. Ellis	1st time
"	Miss V. Jones	1st time
Bridgwater	Mrs. Hooper	1st time
Bridport	Mrs. Reynolds	3rd time
Brighton	Mrs. Haycraft	10th time
"	Miss C. Bigg	9th time
"	Miss M. Scott	2nd time
Bromley	Miss Akers	4th time
Builth... ..	Miss Clara Thomas	3rd time
Castle Ward	Mrs. Carins	4th time
Cheltenham	Miss E. D. Hill	3rd time
"	Mrs. Gunning Campbell	3rd time
Chester	Mrs. Douglas	3rd time
Chorlton (Lanc.)	Miss Olga Hertz... ..	2nd time
"	Mrs. Massey... ..	2nd time
"	Miss Watts	2nd time
Clevedon	Miss Pedder... ..	8th time
Colchester... ..	Miss Surridge	1st time
Crewe... ..	Mrs. Hodgson	2nd time
Croydon	Miss Shanks... ..	8th time
"	Miss Bertha Candler	2nd time
Eastbourne	Miss Brodie Halk... ..	11th time
East Hampstead	Mrs. Orborn	4th time
Erpingham	Miss Buxton	1st time
"	Miss Piggott	1st time
Falmouth	Miss J. Stirling	3rd time
Fylde (Lanc.)	Mrs. Ashworth	2nd time
"	Mrs. Baxter	2nd time
Gateshead	Mrs. Spence Watson	2nd time
"	Miss E. O'Connell	Re-elected, 1892, for three years
Guildford	Miss Spottiswoode	13th time
Hastings	Miss Mosley... ..	6th time
"	Mrs. Budd	3rd time
Hinckley	Mrs. Goode	5th time
"	Mrs. Argyle	5th time
Huddersfield	Miss Siddon	9th, re-elected, 1892, for three years
Hyde	Miss E. Smith	Re-elected, 1892, 2nd time for three years
Keighley	Miss Cockshott	2nd time
"	Mrs. Greenwood	2nd time
Kings Norton	Miss Stacey	} Re-elected, 1892, for three years.
"	Mrs. Francis	

* Have served since 1882. Bristol Election made triennial in 1886.

PLACE.	NAME.	ELECTED.
Kingston-on-Thames	Mrs. R. Lambert	3rd time
"	Mrs. Despard	2nd time
Leicester	Miss Fullager	Re-elected, 1892, for three years
Leicester	Mrs. Bosworth	} Elected, 1892, for three years.
"	Mrs. Ewing	
"	Miss Ellis	
Lichfield	Miss Sophia Lonsdale...	2nd time
Liverpool (W. Derby)	Miss Calderwood	1st time
" (Garston)	Miss Johnson	1st time
Macclesfield	Mrs. Russell	2nd time
Manchester	Mrs. Hyland	Re-elected, 1892, for three years.
Mansfield	Miss Hollins	1st time
"	Miss Blythe	1st time
Newcastle on-Tyne ...	Miss Watson	2nd time
"	Mrs. Scholefield	2nd time
"	Miss Richardson	2nd time
Newton & Llanidloes	Miss A. Lloyd	1st time
Nottingham	Mrs. Allen	2nd time
"	Mrs. Hazzledine	2nd time
"	Miss Hine	2nd time
"	Miss Guilford	2nd time
Oxford	Miss Toynbee	1st time
Peterborough	Miss Argles	1st time
Preston, East	Mrs. Melvill Green	2nd time
"	Mrs. Gresson	1st time
Plymouth	Miss Spearman	2nd time
"	Miss Spooner	2nd time
"	Miss Fox	2nd time
"	Mrs. Wheeler	2nd time
"	Mrs. Walters	2nd time
Reading	Mrs. Bailey	3rd time
"	Miss Butler	1st time
Richmond	Miss Foster Newton ...	5th time
"	Miss Glossop	5th time
Rugby	Miss M'Clure ... ..	...
Scarborough	Miss Hopkins	10th time
"	Miss Thompson	8th time
Southport	Mrs. Holland	} Re-elected, 1892, for three years
"	Miss Hollins	
"	Miss Feugh	
"	Mrs. Tolmé	Elected, 1892, for three years
South Shields	Mrs. Maxwell	2nd time
Stevington	Mrs. Darbyshire	2nd time
"	Mrs. Davies	2nd time
Stratford-on-Avon ...	Mrs. Lowe	1st time
Swansea	Miss Brock	1st time
Taunton	Mrs. Davies	1st time
Tewkesbury	Mrs. McIlqubam	13th time
Toxteth Park	Mrs. Healey	2nd time
"	Miss Ronald	2nd time
West Ham	Mrs. Roberts	3rd time
"	Mrs. Mansfield	3rd time
"	Mrs. Thompson	1st time
"	Miss Cheetham	1st time

PLACE.	NAME.	ELECTED.
West Ham... ..	Miss Duncan	1st time
Winchester	Miss A. Bramston	3rd time
"	Miss Bromfield	3rd time
"	Mrs. Moreshead	1st time
Worcester	Mrs. Walter Brown	3rd time
SCOTLAND (7)—		
Edinburgh... ..	Miss Phœbe Blyth	9th time
"	Mrs. Bow	8th time
"	Miss Stodart	5th time
"	Mrs. Alston	4th time
"	Miss M. Burton	8th time
"	Miss L. Stevenson	10th time
"	Miss Wallace	4th time

We would ask our readers to note that the office of the Society for Promoting the Return of Women as Poor Law Guardians has removed from 15, Dean's Yard to 4, Broad Sanctuary, the house known as Deansgate.

SCHOOL BOARD.

The following ladies have been elected on School Boards during the past quarter :—

Acrise (Kent).—Miss C. Mackinnon.

Aldingbourne (Sussex).—Miss E. Barnett.

" " Miss M. E. Fisk.

Atherstone (Warwick).—Mrs. A. Bourne.

Beyton (Suffolk).—Mrs. L. Hawkins.

Derby.—Hon. Mrs. Alexander (*by election*).

Eagle (Lincoln).—Mrs. W. Bennett (*by election*).

Llanychaiarn (Cardigan).—Mrs. E. J. Richards (*by election*).

Marlesford (Suffolk).—Mrs. Sands (*by election*).

Thames Ditton.—Lady H. E. Lambert.

Wennington (Essex).—Miss A. J. Hempleman.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE.

WOMEN.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS. PART I.

WRANGLERS.—Johnson, A. M. J. E., Newnham (between 5 and 6); Stoney, E. A., Newnham (equal to 17).

SENIOR OPTIMES.—Birch, A., Newnham (between 34 and 35); Hudson, L. E., Girton (equal to 36); Martin-Leake, A., Girton (equal to 43); Ley, K. E., Newnham (equal to 44); Kennett, B. L., Girton (equal to 48); Bell, E. C., Newnham (equal to 62).

JUNIOR OPTIMES.—Jameson, I. J., Newnham (equal to 69); Mossman, A. E., Newnham (equal to 97).

(JUNE, 1893.) MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS. PART II.

Class III.—Division 1.—Chisholm, G. E., Girton.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS. PART I.

Class I.—Division 3.—Purdie, E., Newnham.

Class II.—Division I.—Lupton, M., Girton; Ogilvy, A. M., Girton; Peacock, L. J., Girton. Division 2.—Stevenson, E. F., Girton. Division 3.—Bedford, G. M., Newnham; Hervey, E., Newnham; Pearson, E. R., Girton; Pickard, E. M., Newnham.

Class III.—Division 1.—Catchpool, A. M., Girton; Lyster, E. H., Newnham; Morton, M., Newnham; Stoneman, A. M., Girton. Division 2.—Mackennal, E. M., Girton; Neild, H. T., Girton. Division 3.—Robinson, G. E., Girton.

ATTAINED THE STANDARD OF AN ORDINARY DEGREE.

Hopkirk, C. M., Newnham; Wickes, J. K., Girton.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS. PART II. 1893.

Class I.—Taylor, M. E. J., *a b*, Girton.

Class III.—Furness, S. M. M., Girton.

MORAL SCIENCE TRIPOS.

Class I.—Division 2.—Brackenbury, L., Newnham. Division 3.—Charles, J., Newnham.

Class II.—Division 1.—Sharpley, M. M., Newnham.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS. PART I. 1893.

WOMEN.

Class I.—Baldwin, M., Girton.

Class II.—Bingham, J., Newnham; Booty, M. A., Newnham; Chesney, L. M., Girton; Jackson, I. H., Girton; Raymond, Y. G., Newnham; Wenham, N., Newnham.

Class III.—Clarke, E. M., Girton; Freese, M. E., Girton; Petherbridge, M., Newnham.

PART II.

Class II.—Sedgwick, A. P., Girton.

HISTORICAL TRIPOS.

Class I.—Fry, N. L., Newnham; Platt, E. M., Newnham; Tomn, L. C. A., Girton.

Class II.—Douglas, A., Newnham; English, S. P., Newnham; Henry, E. J., Newnham; Yates, L. J., Girton; Younger, J. A., Girton.

Class III.—Caine, R., Newnham; Jowitt, D., Newnham.

MEDLEVAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

Class I.—Smith, M. B. (*g*), Girton; Smith, M. S. (*g*) Newnham.

Class II.—Bennett, I. G., Newnham; Earle, M. R., Newnham; Skeat, M. F., Newnham; Templeton, B. L., Newnham.

Class III.—Ridley, M. M., Newnham.

ÆGROTAT.

Allen, E. M., Girton.

ATTAINED THE STANDARD OF THE ORDINARY DEGREE.

Brooke, R. V., Newnham.

ROYAL UNIVERSITY, IRELAND.

M.B.

First Class Honours.—Emily Winifred Dickson, Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin. Miss Dickson also took the first class exhibition or £40.

First Class Pass Division.—Catherine Arnott, London School of Medicine for Women.

Second Class Pass Division.—Amelia S. Grogan, B.A., Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin; Edith B. Joel, Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin.

LL.B. (*Summer Term.*)

Letitia E. Eagan, Alexandra College, Dublin.

EDINBURGH.

The graduation ceremonial in Edinburgh on April 13th is memorable as being the first at which degrees were conferred on women by any Scotch University. The degree of M.A. in the Faculty of Arts, with First Class Philosophical Honours, was conferred on Lillias Maitland. The degree of M.A. in the same faculty was conferred on Mary Buchan Douie, Grace Fairley (*in absentia*), Margaret Nairn, Maude Elizabeth Newbigin, Flora Philip, Frances Helen Simson, and Amelia Hutchison Stirling. Edinburgh University opened its doors to women to be taught conjointly with men in the Faculties of Arts and Science, and in October last seventy women matriculated in the Faculty of Arts and fifty-two joined the music classes. Fifty-one distinctions in the arts classes and six in the music classes were gained by women students during the session, and the council of the Edinburgh Association for the University Education of Women has recorded its approval of the working of the conjoint system in these faculties, and "their continued belief, after this experience, that under no other system could women students receive in Edinburgh instruction equal to that provided for men."

RECORD OF EVENTS.

WOMEN'S MEETINGS OF THE QUARTER.

The number of meetings in which women have been wholly or chiefly concerned during the past three months has been without precedent, so far as this editor is aware. A few of these meetings, which bear most directly on the industrial questions that are the special concern of this Review, will be found noticed in the Record of Events. For the rest, little more than a bare enumeration is possible.

The series begins with the meetings of the Women Liberal Unionists. The annual meeting of the Ulster Association was held in Belfast on April 17th, that of the London Association in Prince's Hall on May 11th, on which day also was held another of the series of demonstrations of Irish women against Home Rule, in Dungannon.

Next in chronological order were the meetings of the British Women's Temperance Association, in the Memorial Hall, which were marked by very warm and prolonged discussion on points affecting the internal working of the Association, which, while all-important for those actually in the work, are somewhat obscure for the outer public, to whom the general effect of the work, and not the precise form of the tool, is the main consideration. Suffice it here to say that we understand the division of counsels is leading to a division of the Association into two organisms.

The Ladies' National Association held their annual meeting on May 25th, in St. Martin's Hall, Mrs. Josephine Butler presiding, when Dr. Kate Bushnell and Mrs. Andrews, the two American missionaries who have been visiting various of the military cantonments in India, detailed their experiences.

The two last days of May and the 1st of June were devoted by the Women's Liberal Federation to prolonged consideration of their programme, and especially the prominence which should be given thereon to Women's Suffrage.

The Women's National Liberal Association held

their meeting a few days later, in St. Martin's Hall. The World's Women's Christian Temperance Union had two large gatherings—one in Prince's Hall in the afternoon, one of a more public character in St. James' Hall in the evening of June 10th—when the two American ladies again dwelt on the painful scenes they had witnessed in regard to traffic in Indian girls in the British cantonments. That these things are done *sub rosa*, and would not be permitted by the military authorities, we know from the frank testimony of General Lord Roberts. That they should be nevertheless possible warns us of the need of unceasing vigilance. To men occupied, as the generals and high officials in India must be, with problems of an intricacy and magnitude but little realised by the general public, the questions stirred may seem by comparison trivial, but the "power of the next to nothing" is not to be forgotten in social, any more than in physical, science.

The annual meeting of the Parliament Street Women's Suffrage Society on June 16th, and finally that of the Central Committee, 10, Great College Street, Westminster, on July 11th, close the list.

PROPOSED GRADUATES' UNION (ROYAL UNIVERSITY).

A general meeting of the graduates of the Royal University of Ireland was held in the University Buildings, Earlsfort Terrace, on June 8th, for the purpose of receiving the report of a provisional committee appointed at a previous meeting in November last, to take steps in the direction of establishing a University Union.

The Chairman (W. W. A. Fitzhenry, M.A.) stated the object of the meeting, and pointed out the need of such a Union as was sought to be established. In the memorial which had been forwarded to the Senate it was pointed out that such Unions existed in Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh and Glasgow. The memorial further stated that it was the general feeling that all members of the University, undergraduates as well as graduates, should be allowed to participate in the advantages of the Union upon payment of such fees as would enable the Union to defray its necessary ex-

penses. It was felt that the most essential steps to be taken would be, first, the establishment of central reading rooms for ladies as well as gentlemen, to be supplied with the standard newspapers and general and scientific magazines; and second, the organisation of a literary and scientific society, holding periodical meetings for the reading and consideration of papers on suitable subjects and the discussion of questions subject to certain obvious limitations.

To this memorial the standing committee of the Senate had replied that they would be prepared to entertain the proposal favourably, provided the membership of the Union is limited to the male graduates and students of the University. But before giving any final or definite sanction they would wish to have before them a detailed plan, showing exactly what arrangements and rules it is proposed to make.

A discussion followed on a motion to thank the standing committee for their favourable reply, in the course of which several graduates objected to the report being described as favourable, when the standing committee of the Senate showed a desire to limit the membership to male graduates. Miss Oldham, M.A., was glad to see that the graduates were so anxious to have their lady colleagues permitted to enter their Union. She thought, however, it would be better to let the resolution pass. The resolution was ultimately adopted, leaving out the word "favourable" in reference to the report.

Mr. Anthony Murphy, M.A., then proposed:—
"That this meeting, whilst fully recognising that the position of the Senate upon all matters connected with the Union must be acted upon, desires to submit to the the standing committee that at least ladies who have graduated in the University should be allowed to co-operate in the work of the proposed Union, especially for the following reasons:—(1) It would be a matter of deep regret, and contrary to the practice and spirit of the Royal University that any graduate should be wholly excluded from the benefits of the Union; (2) That lady graduates in the past have taken an active part in arranging for and carrying out the annual

graduates' conversazione with immense advantages to the project, and this matter would form an important part of the business of the proposed Union; (3) A number of lady graduates have shown a deep interest in the proposed Union, and have taken an active part in the preliminary steps towards its formation; (4) The co-operation of the lady graduates in the literary and scientific work of the Union would be most valuable; (5) As the library of the University when opened will, doubtless, be free to all members of the University without distinction, there would appear to be nothing impracticable in providing a smaller reading room for the use of the lady graduates, solely to be managed as proposed by the University Union."

Mr. Patrick J. H. Hogan, M.A., seconded the resolution.

Mr. Kennedy said the proper course to adopt would be to affirm the idea of establishing the Union. Once they did that then they could decide on what basis it would be established, but for the present he did not think it was desirable that they should risk any controversy with the Senate. Once they had resolved on establishing the Union they could then take steps for the carrying out of their desire that lady graduates should be entitled to membership.

Dr. Stewart thought that the arguments appended to the resolution should be omitted, so that the Senate might see that the matter was not arguable, and that the promoters of the Union would go outside rather than submit to the proposed conditions.

Miss Mulvaney said that the position of women in the University was unassailable. They were sexless so far as their connection with the University was concerned.

Mr. Dickie proposed an amendment respectfully requesting the standing committee to reconsider their decision as to the exclusion of the lady members of the University from the proposed Union. Mr. G. J. Johnston seconded the amendment.

Miss Oldham, M.A., thought their greatest chance of success lay in being firm as well as courteous with the Senate. They should go on the principle that this

matter was not arguable. It was a retrograde movement on the part of the Senate to exclude women from such a union, and contrary to the spirit of the age.

The chairman said the question appeared to him to be whether they would have a Union at all without the ladies. He was told that the action of the Senate was due, not to any wish to exclude the ladies from the privileges of the University, but because there was no provision for any proper supervision of reading rooms where both ladies and gentlemen would meet. If they approached the Senate, stating that the question was not arguable, they knew what reply they would get. If they could not start a Union inside the University, were they strong enough to start one outside?

Mr. Dickie's amendment was then carried.

THE ROYAL BRITISH NURSES' ASSOCIATION.

Princess Christian presided on May 24th, at 20, Hanover-square, over a special meeting of the Royal British Nurses' Association, convened for the purpose of hearing a statement from her Royal Highness, who is president of the association. Sir William Savory presided, and there was a crowded attendance.

In opening the proceedings Princess Christian, who was received with loud cheers, said:—You have come together to-day in the expectation of receiving from me a communication of great importance, and I am sure you will not be disappointed when I announce to you without further preface that the Queen, on the advice of the Privy Council, has determined to grant a Royal Charter of Incorporation to our association. You will all feel with me that the day on which this gratifying intelligence is published is specially appropriate as being that on which my mother completes another year of the life which is so dear and becomes ever dearer to her people. The Queen's interest has always been deep in the great questions of public health, and in all institutions which have for their objects the better provision of its maintenance. On this auspicious moment in our history it may not be out of place to say a few words to you in regard to the origin and prospects of the association.

Five and a-half years ago was set on foot the movement which has to-day received such powerful and gratifying impetus. Its object was to raise the general standard of the education of nurses, not only in this country, but throughout the empire. During the period of its existence we have had the satisfaction of seeing its work steadily developed, and hospital after hospital has been induced to extend its term of training for nurses until now the majority have adopted the term advocated by the association—namely, three years, while the select committee of the House of Lords has expressed the opinion that that is the *minimum* required for training nurses who could rightly be advertised as thoroughly trained. Another object aimed at by the association has also been to a great extent attained. The association has succeeded in improving the position of nurses, which formerly was far from satisfactory. By means of its benevolent schemes, by the establishment of homes of rest and co-operative offices, in 1888, which has since been set on foot by other agencies in various parts of the country, it is notorious that nurses have obtained the greatest material benefits. Our association has striven, and continues to strive, to protect the public against the grave danger to which they are exposed in times of sickness by the fact that women who have not the slightest claim to the title of trained nurses are, nevertheless, able to obtain employment by means of certificates doubtfully secured, or of hospital testimonials for which they have subsequently proved themselves unworthy. We have already compiled and published an alphabetical register, upon which nearly 2,000 trained nurses have voluntarily enrolled their names, and from which we have the power to remove the name of any individual who may disgrace her calling. Thus a hopeful beginning has been made of a system which has worked well in other professions. These results have not been obtained without persevering effort, for our association has had to encounter no little opposition and greater misrepresentation. All this has been quietly and patiently borne, under the conviction that our cause is a just and beneficent one, and that in the

end it will most certainly prevail. We shall not allow the success which is crowning our endeavours to make us either egotistic or idle, but we shall persevere with fresh encouragement from the event of to-day in the path of honest and laborious work. May I express a hope that the authorities of hospitals throughout the kingdom to whom we appealed in 1889 may be persuaded to take part in our work, and advise and assist in carrying out those measures of nursing reform which are urgently needed for the safety of the sick, for the assistance of the medical men, and for the welfare of nurses themselves? I cannot bring these remarks to a close without paying my tribute of gratitude and admiration to all those who have worked so zealously and unweariedly to attain the end which our association has in view, and I must offer to them my heartfelt congratulations on the cheering news which it has been my privilege as your president to announce to you to-day. Let us one and all resolve to go forward in the spirit of the motto chosen for our association—a motto familiar and dear to me from my earliest days as that of my beloved father's family. Only let us be "Steadfast and true," and then we need have no fear for the result of our labour.

Sir William Savory said that the whole success of the association was due to the interest taken in it by her Royal Highness.—*Times*.

WOMEN IN THE WORK OF THE CHURCHES.

The President of the Annual Conference of the Congregational Union for this year, Mr. Albert Spicer, M.P., in his presidential address, referred in a very significant manner to the value of women's work in their churches. He said that if in the apportionment of work they were to consider capacity, they would have to remove some barriers that they had kept standing up to the present time. Women formed the majority in their churches, on the staff of Sunday school teachers, and of church workers; they were sent out in increasing numbers to the mission-field to supplement the work done by the noble band of missionaries' wives, and God be thanked for the

earnest, enthusiastic, and faithful workers He had sent for that duty. The help and counsel of women had been accepted in the management of their London Missionary Society by simply authorising the churches to send up their representatives independent of sex, and the first year of the Forward Movement had, he was convinced, felt the new force and spirit that the lady directors had brought with them to the work. He wanted to ask whether the time was not come to apply the same principle to their churches. He knew it was a moot question as to the position of women in the early Christian Church, but surely customs and regulations respecting women which were right and proper in the first century might not be the most desirable in the nineteenth century. No class in society had been as largely benefited by Christianity as women, and to-day they occupied a position unknown in bygone centuries. Society had recognised the change, and secular governments were recognising it too by making women eligible for many useful and honourable public positions ; and it was very clear the time was not far distant when all posts for which their fellow citizens think them eligible will be thrown open. Surely, then, their churches should recognise the change and withdraw the limitations that preclude women from being chosen as church officers where they have the necessary qualifications. He did not ask for a system that required a certain proportion of women in their different official bodies, but that all distinction be withdrawn, and those chosen, whether male or female, who in the opinion of their fellow members were best suited for the various positions. To him it was not a question in the interests of women ; it was in the interests of all. In their churches they need the influence of the kind of women that their members would place in office.

At the Annual Conference of the Unitarian churches a paper on " Woman's Work in our Churches " was read by Miss Marion Murdoch, of Meadville, U.S.A., and Oxford, who took as her text the question, " What did Phœbe do ? " She read Paul's commendation of

Phœbe to the Romans, whom he commanded to assist her in the business she had in hand, she being a servant or deaconess of the Church of Cenchræa, who had been a succourer of many, "and of mine own self also." Paul's reputation as an opponent of the public work of women gave this peculiar interest. Here was Paul describing Phœbe as a deaconess of this Corinthian Church, sending his most important letter by her to the Romans a thousand miles away, and charging them to assist her in whatever business needed their help. It was evident that despite the obstacles placed in her way by custom she had been actively at work. She never inquired about popular opinion, but saw that help was needed, and gave it. She was full of enthusiasm, eager to help, and acted in advance of custom rather than in defiance of it, or Paul's sensitive feelings on the subject would have been hurt. By quietly making herself necessary, custom was disarmed and Paul compelled to approve. As a woman, she could not sit silent amid the lawlessness and corruption of the place; she must act, either in the comforting of the sorrowful and warning of the thoughtless, or in pecuniary aid, and perhaps executive planning for the struggling church. So she had even the honour of aiding and sustaining this heroic man who we had dreamed was strong enough to bear alone perils by land and sea, poverty, pain, and temptation for the cause he loved. With what perplexity must the grave elders have looked on this woman deacon thus commended by Paul. After her visit Phœbe must have gone back full of suggestions and plans for her cherished Grecian church. Would she sit down helpless because she was a woman when the church needed service and Paul required money? Would she not rather urge the people to action and effort, show each his responsibility, gather the children together to give their pennies in the good cause? . . . In these days many women in the churches were as capable of efficient work as the woman deacon of Cenchræa, and as truly ministers and apostles as any that were ever formally ordained. Not only woman's large moral and spiritual influence was needed, but her large

tact and management. When the treasury needed replenishing, the Pauls of to-day were saying with earnestness, "I commend to you Phœbe." It seemed she had an unexpected capacity for getting as well as spending. The executive ability required for managing a well-filled home would govern a province. Yet many homes were better managed than some governments. They knew the skill, the patience, the self-denial of mothers and sisters, and it was this experience of daily life that fitted them for efficient service in the Church. The Church in the new dispensation included all philanthropy in religion, everything that reformed and purified and strengthened society. Women were needed to make the Churches wider in their influence—centres of freedom and worship for now and the time to be. She appealed to the Phœbes of society to come forth and form a thrilling, active part of this mighty onward movement.

The report of the *Chester Diocesan Deaconess Institution* for 1892 gives the following description of the work of a deaconess:—"A parochial deaconess occupies towards her incumbent a position similar to that of a curate, and her appropriate work is the superintendence of the women's work in the parish, or so much of it as he may choose to place under her care. Of course her work depends entirely upon his plans for his parish, as a curate's would, but its main feature is usually parochial visiting. The supervision of the nursing among the sick poor, help in confirmation classes, temperance and rescue work, work in Sunday and day schools, classes, meetings, and parochial societies, are all matters in which she is trained to assist the parish priest. Her work is reported to him regularly, and she acts systematically as his agent and messenger among the people." Five deaconesses are already working in the Chester diocese, and three ladies are in training for the office.

SWANLEY HORTICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Women's Branch of the Horticultural College, Swanley, Kent, held its first Annual Meeting on

Monday, June 19th, in the beautiful hall of Lord Brassey's house in Park Lane. The meeting was a very large one, but unfortunately Lord and Lady Brassey were at the last moment prevented from attending. The chair was taken by Miss Cons. Miss Goodrich Freer spoke on the report, notice of which appears in our last issue. She pointed out that the number of students, which is now eight, is quite insufficient to fill the openings for lady gardeners in London and its suburbs, in Nice and elsewhere, and alluded to the great success which had hitherto attended their labours. In June, 1892, at the first anniversary of the opening of the Branch, two diplomas out of three open to general competition fell to women; on this, the second anniversary, only one diploma was gained, but that also fell to a woman, Miss Blake, in competition with forty-two male students and a few other women. Five lady students had also had success in their course of training. The two ladies who obtained diplomas in 1891 are now working an estate of their own.

Mr. Bond, late Superintendent of Swanley Horticultural College, proposed a resolution that "It is desirable to form a central fund for founding scholarships for women at the Horticultural College, Swanley." He spoke of the earnest and thorough way in which the lady students threw themselves into their work, giving as an instance the tomatoes grown by them, which were so large that no market could be found for them in London, the weight of one tomato being greater than the whole quantity usually required by an ordinary housekeeper. Ladies were capable of entering into any part of the work, and though they could always have the assistance of a labourer for barrow work, or heavy digging, it was seldom that they would condescend to avail themselves of it. The amount of money on which the Women's Branch was carried on was very small. The capital of the whole College was £12,000, that of the Women's Branch only £57.

Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D., attributed her own good health very greatly to her love of gardening.

The exercise given by it was useful, and the work both enjoyable and reposeful. She had for some years had the idea of beginning a market garden as an occupation for nervous patients. She considered that the Horticultural College afforded a considerable opening not only for working gardeners, but for ladies who would advise gardeners.

Professor Cheshire spoke of the hard work and remarkable success of the lady students. Miss Blake had obtained 151 marks out of a possible total of 160; another student after only a short residence had obtained 138. In an average of forty, women would take a higher place than men, though a clever man would probably take the *first* place. Women as a rule were more steady, reliable and persevering, and less liable to distraction, and only *deaf* men would have the advantage over them! The good marks they obtained were not the results of mere memory. The questions set in the examinations were hard, and involved the exercise of the reasoning faculties, high marks not being given to *opinions without reasons*. It was very striking to watch the improvement in the health of the lady students during their residence.

IRISH LADIES IN NEED.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Bent, who have recently returned from their travels in Abyssinia, lent their house, 13, Great Cumberland Place, on June 7th, for a Sale of Work for the benefit of Distressed Irish Ladies. One of the most attractive rooms was that devoted to the exhibition of curiosities brought by Mr. and Mrs. Bent from their travels. The chains worn for twenty-two months by Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, whose imprisonment was the cause of the Abyssinian War, were lent for the occasion, and the effusive and affectionate letters written to him during that time by King Theodore, who was keeping him a prisoner, were to be seen in the original and in translations. How he longed to see him face to face, when he was certain all could be explained, and how religiously he evaded any opportunity of the desired explanation. Here, too, were charms written on yard-long scrolls of parchment in

the curious Abyssinian character, with rude paintings here and there. They were intended to be enclosed in leather cases and worn as a protection from danger. There were weapons of various kinds, a beautiful circular shield of leather with silver bosses, worn by King Theodore at the time of his death, ornaments, one a double necklace, containing a charm in the clasp, mule trappings and some women's dresses. The Abyssinian ladies have long ago solved the problem of the divided skirt, and wear uncompromising trousers, embroidered round the ankles, and a wide linen robe, descending to between the knee and the ankle. One of these robes the king made his consort take off and present to Mrs. Bent, thinking she would consider it a high honour to wear the dress of so exalted a person. One of the most curious things shown was a rude painting of the Crucifixion, formerly in the Church of the Blessed Saviour—a low mushroom-shaped edifice with a thatched roof, and surrounded by a verandah—in which all the good people were represented in full face, and all the wicked in profile.

But visitors were not allowed to lose sight of the primary object of the sale in their interest in Abyssinia. In the course of the afternoon Miss E. Craigie gave an interesting address on the needs and work of Irish ladies. English people do not, as a rule, realise how much the non-payment of rents affects not only that monster of iniquity, the landlord, but the numerous younger branches of the family, widows and maiden ladies of all ages whose incomes, often small enough at best, are charged on the estate. Miss Craigie related some heartrending tales of some of these, who, tenderly reared, had been reduced from a position of competence to a depth of destitution scarcely to be matched by the poorest of "Outcast London." They were found starving in garrets and cellars, occupying the wards of workhouses, and alas! of lunatic asylums. The words of Sir Walter Scott on the Jacobite exiles 200 years ago might have been written for them. "For a time they found a resource in the sale of watches, rings, and such superfluous trinkets as had any value. It was not

unusual to see individuals among them laying aside some little token of remembrance which had been the gift of parental affection, of love, or of friendship, and to hear them protest that with this at least they would never part. But stern necessity brought all these relics to the market at last, and this little fund of support was entirely exhausted." Kind friends were not wanting when once this misery was brought to light. Funds were collected in Ireland in 1885, and two years later in England. The old and infirm were pensioned, work of various kinds was found for those able to undertake it, and the depôt for Irish work in North Audley Street was opened. The effort was a noble one, and for the time successful, but the necessity for sustaining it still exists. Of this the articles exhibited for sale spoke in clear tones. Here was beautiful embroidery, children's frocks, millinery, and all kinds of fancy articles worked by the clever fingers of Irish ladies, and here, too, was beautiful old lace, silver, miniatures and personal ornaments, the relics of better days, to be sold to supply the immediate necessities of the unfortunate owners.

MISS PHILIPPA FAWCETT ON THE UNION.

Miss Philippa Fawcett made her first speech in public on the occasion of a Conservative and Unionist Re-union at the Beaconsfield Club, Cambridge, on the evening of May 19, when a varied programme was given in aid of the Salisbury and Ventnor's Conservative Club.

After some music, Mr. Hough introduced Miss Fawcett, who had just returned, he said, from Ireland. He had a telegram from their member congratulating them on being addressed by the daughter of Henry Fawcett.

Miss Fawcett then proceeded to deal with the Home Rule Bill in a speech in which she marshalled the difficulties it presented with great clearness, concluding by remarking that probably none of them could convert a convinced Gladstonian. She only knew one way which was tolerably certain to do that, and that was to send them to Ireland, which of course was rather

expensive. But they could all do a great deal to ensure that no Gladstonian of their acquaintance voted without having considered the Irish question at all. If every elector really considered the Irish question and voted on it, she believed the Unionists would have an enormous majority.

ADMISSION OF WOMEN TO THE ODDFELLOWS

The Oddfellows have in 1893 taken the same important step which was adopted by the kindred great order of Foresters in 1892, and resolved to extend membership of their order to women.

The following report of the transaction is from the *Times* of May 25th :—

“The annual movable committee, Manchester Unity of Oddfellows, resumed its sittings in the Victoria Hall, Southampton, yesterday, Grand Master Henry Flowers presiding. The most important proposal which came before the meeting was from the Portsmouth district, to extend the membership of the order to females. Brother Potter, in moving the proposition, trusted the meeting would grant lodges the privilege of forming female branches. Brother Pickard (Poole) seconded the motion. Brother Woodman (Portsmouth) said their desire was to extend to the working female portion of the population the same rights and privileges enjoyed by men. Brother Webb (Derby) contended that as a large portion of the female population were not likely to be married, they had as much right to ask for protection in sickness as men, and he hoped that lodges for females would be affiliated with the order. Past Grand Master Stockall (Parliamentary agent) said no more important proposition would come before the meeting. From his position on the Royal Commission this question had been forced on his attention. The figures given before the Commission showed that for every male dependent on the Poor Law there were three females. It had also been shown before the Commission that a friendly society's member scarcely ever applied for Poor Law relief. If friendly society membership took men off the Poor Law, why should it not have the same beneficial effect upon

females? He trusted the Manchester Unity would not allow this opportunity to pass by, but prove it was ready to solve this problem for females as it had already solved it for males. The proposition was adopted by a large majority, a decision received with loud applause, shared in enthusiastically by a number of ladies in the gallery."

POSTAL TELEGRAPH CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Conference of the Postal Telegraph Clerks' Association took place at the Park Hotel, Cardiff, on 5th and 6th May, when attempts to restrict the number of women telegraph clerks was brought forward, notwithstanding that a similar attempt had been defeated in the Congress of 1892.

The list of delegates included Miss Branagan from Dublin, Misses Bennett, Garthwaite and Goldwell from London.

On the second day of the Conference,

Mr. Grant (Newport) submitted a resolution of which he had given notice, as follows:—

That in the opinion of this conference the interests of the public, the department and the male telegraph clerks require that female labour, where employed, be limited to, at most, one-fifth of the respective staff.

At the outset he wished, he said, to disclaim any loss of disrespect or antagonism to ladies or to female labour. As a matter of fact he was an advocate of Women's Suffrage; nevertheless, he was bound to maintain that female labour should be limited in telegraph offices. He thought it very unwise of the department to employ women simply on the score of economy, because if that were carried to its logical conclusion it would result in women being employed by day and men by night. Moreover, women generally enter the service for a limited time and men came to stay.

Mr. Powning (Cardiff) seconded the resolution. He had been instructed by Cardiff to raise the question, and to urge that they had suffered to a considerable extent, more particularly during the last twelve months, from the increase of female labour. A little while before they

had had an addition of forty clerks, thirty-two of whom were women. The result had been that while only four men had been promoted to the first class, six women, with a service of from five and a-half to six and three-quarter years had been promoted to that class. Fifteen second class male clerks, with service varying from five and three-quarter to seven and three-quarter years, had not been promoted, and were now receiving less wages than the women who had been promoted. Moreover, the night work now fell more heavily on the individual men.

Mr. North (London), who said he spoke for two-fifths of the Association,* characterised the resolution as retrograde and a contradiction to their motto "*Con-sociati superamus.*" They would alienate sympathy in all directions; the modern tendency was to throw open avenues of work to women. He proposed as an amendment—

That having regard to the rapid increase of female appointments in the service, this conference urges upon the Postmaster-General the necessity of making all promotions in such a manner as to cause no grievance to the female staff.

This was seconded by Mr. May (London), supported by Miss Branagan (Dublin), and carried by thirty-four to six.

WOMEN AND THE CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

At the close of the Co-operative Congress, held this year at Bristol on the 22nd and 23rd of May, it was decided, on the motion of Mrs. Sidney Webb, seconded by Mrs. B. Jones, to heartily endorse the plan submitted by the Parliamentary Committee, as a result of its deliberations along with the Trades Union Parliamentary Committee, by which it was proposed to identify all goods made under fair conditions as regards the labour employed in producing them, thus enabling all customers to exercise a wise discretion in their purchases.

* The London members of the association number about 2,000; of these 300 are women.

INTERNATIONAL MINERS' CONFERENCE.

At the International Miners' Conference held at Brussels in the last week of May, a resolution made by Mr. Edwards of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain was unanimously carried, that female labour should be prohibited in all countries in and about the mines. It was pointed out that in Belgium 3,500 women still worked under ground for twelve to fourteen hours a day.

BUTTER-MAKING AT THE BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND SHOW.

No part of the programme of the Bath and West of England Show seems to indicate greater vitality than the working dairy. The show, which was held this year at Gloucester in the first week of June, was particularly successful in its butter-making competitions, both in regard to the quality of the competition and the numbers of the spectators who thronged the working dairy.

On the first morning Miss Benjafield, Miss Maggie Benjafield, Miss Smart, Miss Angus, Miss Barrett, and Miss Williams, gave illustrations of the best method of butter-making, and afterwards clotted cream-making was similarly shown. The chief feature of the day was, however, the butter-making competition, open only to students who had attended a course of instruction at any of the society's butter schools. The prizes varied from £5 downward, and no fewer than forty-one competitors entered. Their work was carefully watched by the judges, Professor Carroll and Mr. T. Rigby, and afterwards these gentlemen made a very careful examination of the butter which each contestant had churned. It was not at all easy to arrive at a decision as to which should occupy the leading places in the list, and a comparison of notes led to a further inspection, and hence it was half-past six o'clock before the decisions were announced by Mr. Gibbons. The large number of candidates who were commended or highly commended by the judges speaks well for the generally high standard of excellence.

The following afternoon there was a butter-making competition at the working dairy, which was open to women without restriction as to school, and was the largest butter-making contest ever decided in England. The entries numbered sixty-two.

On the third day the competition was open (with the exception of the winner of the first prize in the previous class) to any competitor. Beginning about half-past one, the competition concluded soon after five, the operations of the competitors being closely watched by a large assemblage of spectators. It was, however, nearly half-past six before the judges announced their decision. There were forty-six entries in the competition, which was the second largest entry received in the dairy department. The work throughout was of an excellent character, and the judges had the greatest difficulty in making their awards, the competition for the first prize being so keen that the judges were unable to separate the work of the two candidates for chief honours, who were awarded equal firsts. The same difficulty occurred in placing the next two, and they were made equal seconds.

The competitors, though chiefly, were by no means solely from the West of England, as the following results of the open competition shows :—

Equal 1st, Mrs. J. Andrews, North Eham, Canterbury, and Mrs. M. Yeates, Barrow Court Farm, Flax Bourton; equal 2nd, Miss M. Greenaway, Ebbw Place, Ebbw Bridge, near Newport, and Miss B. Nutland, Salthrop Dairy, Wroughton; h c, Miss A. L. Ashman, Paulton, Bristol; Mrs. M. A. Cambridge, High Hall, Blymhill, Shifnal; Miss R. Charles, Great Wacton, Bromyard, Mrs. N. Comer, Upper House, Purley, Ledbury; Miss E. E. Moss; Reckfield Farm, near Monmouth; Miss A. W. Perry, Downside College Dairy, Stratton-on-the-Fosse; Miss L. Sherborne, Chelwood Farm, Chelwood, Bristol; c, Mrs. J. Ll. Baker, Lower House, Llanvair Discoed, near Chepstow; Mrs. E. R. Blackwell, Cowden Hall, Heathfield, Sussex; Miss F. M. Cole, Home Farm, Tring, Herts; Miss S. A. H. Digwood, The Chesterfields, Feckenham, Redditch; Mrs. A. W. Farmer, Barrack Farm, Newport, Mon.; Miss S. J. Fowler, Perrotts Brook Dairy, Cirencester; Miss B. Howes, and Miss F. Howes, Dolphin Hotel, Wincanton; Miss A. M. Watts, Fairgreen, Sarsden, Chipping Norton; Miss H. C. Wingrove, Bradenstoke Abbey, near Chippenham; r, Miss E. G. Cook, South Down Farm, Surbiton Hill.

TECHNICAL TRAINING—NOTES OF PROGRESS.

In the April issue of this REVIEW mention was made of the new Technical School for Domestic Art which had just opened in Lambeth. Since then we have had the gratification of receiving the prospectus of promising centres for the technical instruction of girls in Norwich and in Bath respectively.

The Norfolk and Norwich School of Cookery and Technical School for Girls, St. George's Plain, Norwich, is a development from the cookery school begun in Norwich in 1882 by Mrs. Colman, and which has been instrumental in giving elementary training in cookery in the schools in and around Norwich. Encouraged by the suggestions of the government inspector, Miss Harrison, on her visit to Norwich last summer, the committee of the school decided to undertake the training of teachers in cookery, laundry work and dressmaking. Aided by a grant of £500 from the County Council, they secured suitable premises in the old diocesan training college which had just become vacant, and here the school is now in full work under the superintendence of Miss Arnott, formerly teacher of cookery to the School Board in Bristol. The premises being roomy enable the committee to provide board and lodging for students from a distance, at terms ranging from 10s. to £1 a week.

The diplomas of the school are recognised by the Science and Art Department. The minimum period for a cookery teacher is one year; fee £15 15s., payable in three instalments in advance. For a laundry teacher six months; fee £7 7s.

The Bath City Science and Art Technical School opened their Domestic Department in Green Park last October, with Miss Lawrie as head mistress. The programme of instruction embraces artisan and household cookery, laundry work, dressmaking and cutting and stitchery. A good old English word that last, which one is glad to see revived, on the suggestion, we understand, of one of the gentlemen on the Council.

Patching and darning, thread-drawing and sampler work come within the denomination of stitchery, and much else beside.

The first Examination in Dressmaking instituted by the City and Guilds of London Institute took place in May. By means of this examination, students in dressmaking throughout the country may obtain certificates which will be recognised in all parts of the empire. Of the three medals now awarded for the first time, two have been taken by students of the Merchant Venturers' School, Bristol—one by Miss Mary Cecilia Biddlecombe, who also took the second prize awarded by the Worshipful Company of the Merchant Taylors, London; the others by Miss Margrate, together with the third prize awarded by the same Company. Four other students of the same school were in the first class, five in the second. The teachers of the classes are Miss Wright and Miss Willis.

In Dublin the Association of Irish Schoolmistresses and others interested in education have formed a sub-committee, to collect and diffuse information on the most suitable employments for educated women.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

The thirty-fourth report of the Society for the Employment of Women, presented at the annual meeting on May 31st, when Lord Halifax presided at 22, Berners Street, over a large attendance, gives its wonted useful compendium of recent information in regard to employment for women, and has a very satisfactory tale to tell of the numbers of women directly assisted by the Society during the past year. The lists show that sixty-nine young women have been put in the way of learning remunerative occupations; the preponderance of them are, as usual, book-keepers; five, we note, are apprenticed as printers. Seventy-one have been placed in permanent situations, and temporary work has been found on 619 different

occasions in a variety of ways, including the playing of dance music for one, shorthand reporting for eight, arranging alphabetical registers for twenty, &c. But alas! the Society has "*on the Register sixty-five women who have had no technical training, for whom it is a matter of extreme difficulty to find engagements.*" (The italics are ours.)

It is pleasing to read that in answer to an application from the firm of Messrs. Baylis, Lewis & Co., of Worcester, an artist trained in the chromo-lithographic studio, Gloucester Street, Queen Square, has been appointed lithographic artist to the firm at a good salary. The Report also refers to the work of the Women's Industrial Defence Committee which has spared no trouble in collecting precise information in regard to any cases of attempted interference with the labour of adult women, and which has affiliated to itself a working women's society with objects similar to its own.

MEMORIAL FROM THE WORKHOUSE INFIRMARY NURSING ASSOCIATION.

The following memorial has been forwarded from the Working Committee of the Workhouse Infirmary Nursing Association, to the Right Hon. the President of the Local Government Board, 6, Adam Street, Strand, W.C., May 3rd, 1893.

Sir,—We, the undersigned members of the Workhouse Infirmary Nursing Association, beg to draw the attention of the Board to the demands arising out of the recent growth of sick nursing in the workhouses and infirmaries under the control of the Board. This systematic care of the sick is the result of the attention which is now given to all questions affecting the care of the community, and we would respectfully point out that from this cause it seems that the duties of the officers concerned, and their responsibilities towards the sick and each other, are not accurately defined.

In connection with the Metropolitan Infirmaries marked improvement has followed on the various measures adopted by the Local Government Board, but we venture to draw your attention to other matters in which further regulation seems desirable.

(a) The position of the matron is not sufficiently defined.

1. With regard to the master and matron of the workhouse, where the infirmary is part of the same building.

2. With relation to the control of the nurses.

3. With relation to her responsibility in supervising the nursing department.

If the matron is the controlling official of trained nurses it follows that she also should be trained, and yet in some of the Metropolitan Infirmaries the matron is untrained.

The appointment of a trained matron would also be a step in the direction of utilising the Metropolitan Infirmaries as training schools for probationers; until this is the custom in all the separate infirmaries in the metropolis or the provinces the quality and quantity of nurses available for Poor Law work must always be inadequate.

(b) The chronic and infirm cases in the Metropolitan Workhouse wards.

In all the Metropolitan Workhouses there are wards for the reception of such cases and to some of the wards, cases of emergency, such as accidents or acute illnesses, have been admitted; such wards are to be deprecated, but where they exist there should always be an adequate number of trained nurses under a trained superintendent.

Turning now to the provincial infirmaries, or the sick wards in the workhouses, these vary from the well-appointed infirmary organised for its work with its superintendent nurse and staff of day and night nurses, to the small ward in the workhouses with its untrained attendant, supplemented by a pauper help, dependent on paupers for night-nursing.

We would respectfully submit for the consideration of the Board the following suggestions:—

1. The nursing of the sick inmates by trained nurses only, the services of paupers being confined to scrubbing and cleaning.
2. The provision of proper nursing for the sick during the night.
3. The importance of placing a trained superintendent nurse in those infirmaries where three or more nurses are employed.
4. The total separation of the sick from the able-bodied, by placing them in separate buildings.
5. The careful separation of the *Lock* patients from the other patients, and provision for their effective nursing.
6. The provision of expeditious and efficient means of calling aid, either medical or administrative, in the night.
7. The adoption by the Guardians of rules for the guidance of the nursing department.
8. The formulation by the Local Government Board of Rules regulating the number of nurses employed per bed, based on Dr. Downes' recommendation.
9. The appointment of a few women inspectors in addition to the present inspectors, especially with a view to supervising the nursing department in infirmaries and workhouses.

We think that the time has now come when the cause of sick nursing would be forwarded by an order from the Local Government Board to the Boards of Guardians. The urgency for reform in these matters has been brought to our notice through our connection with the Workhouse Infirmary Nursing Association. This society has been working at the subject for fourteen years, during which time it has provided 491 nurses for workhouse infirmaries, of whom 190 have been trained at its own expense, and at the present time it has 122 nurses at work in the infirmaries and thirty-seven probationers in

training. The Society is in constant touch with these nurses scattered all over the country, and is fully acquainted with the many difficulties under which they are carrying on their work.

We respectfully urge the Local Government Board to take into its immediate consideration the urgent questions dealt with in this memorial; and we beg leave to subscribe ourselves,

(Signed by :)

Yours faithfully,

H.R.H. Princess Christian of Schleswig Holstein.

H.R.H. Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck.

Mrs. H. Bonham-Carter; W. Bousfield, Esq.; Oswald A. Browne, Esq., M.A., M.B.Cantab., M.R.C.P.; Mrs. S. D. Fuller; Hon. Mrs. Hardcastle; H. Hardcastle, Esq., J.P., Treasurer and Nominated Member of the Metropolitan Asylum Board; Mrs. A. Hamilton; F. R. Humphreys, Esq., L.R.C.P.; The Lady Knutsford; The Lady Montagu; Miss Palmer; Mrs. A. C. Powell; Thomas Savill, Esq., M.D.Lond., D.P.H.Camb., M.R.C.P.L.; Mrs. E. Coysgarne Sim; Hon. Mrs. J. G. Talbot; Miss Louisa Twining; The Lady Wantage; Miss C. J. Wood; Miss Wilson, Hon. Sec.

HELP FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.—The committee of Laundry and Homes of Industry at Arrowfield Top, Birmingham, have issued the first annual report of their effort on behalf of the feeble-minded girls whose deficiency in the self-protecting qualities makes them a "grave moral danger to the community while left uncared for." This report may be described as preliminary rather than as of a full year's work, and the results therefore are more or less tentative, but they promise well for future success in providing a course for girls, who, if left to themselves, would inevitably sink to ruin by the sheer want of mental power to understand consequences which accompanies their usually confiding and dependent natures. The saddest part of this report is the number of applications received—119 in the short time the Home, with capacity for ten, has been opened. Those interested in this effort to prevent such numbers of drifting creatures from becoming centres of ruin, should refer to the hon. secretary, Miss Stacey, 30, Calthorpe Road, Birmingham, from whom copies of the report can be obtained.

MISS SOPHIA BEALE'S PICTURES.—English landscapes have, since the early beginnings of Art in England, employed the pencils of our painters, but for many years it was the fashion to decry the English town, and especially the greatest of them all, as

hopelessly dull and inartistic, and to look upon the beauty of cities as the sole heritage of the foreigner. But a change is coming o'er the spirit of our dream. The illustrated magazines are full of sketches of picturesque London, and our great metropolis finds subjects for the brush of Wyllie O'Connor and other distinguished artists. It is from a patriotic as well as an artistic point of view that we welcome such Exhibitions as that held at 9, Conduit Street, in the end of April, by Miss Sophia Beale. Of the eighty-three water-colour sketches exhibited, fifty-six were of London. There were picturesque corners from Regent's Park, the Strand, Southwark, St. Pancras, the Tower, Somerset House, and many other parts of our great city, or assemblage of cities; but those which impressed us the most were the Westminster sketches, and especially No. 34, The Clock Tower; a damp evening, which was broader in touch than its fellows, in some of which the general effect was somewhat sacrificed to accuracy of detail. We trust that other artists will follow Miss Beale's example in pointing out to the unobservant Londoner the beauties which surround him.

THE NEWNHAM HISTORICAL ESSAY PRIZE OF £15 was taken by Miss Maude Sellers for a dissertation on the "City of York during the 16th Century," based on unpublished documents in the Guildhall of York.

THE CHILDREN'S SALON.—To interest the young in good works, and at the same time to cultivate in them a taste for art, music and literature, is certainly a most praiseworthy object, and it is this which the Children's Salon sets before it. The needlework and drawings done by the members are exhibited for sale at the Annual At Home, and the profits from these, from subscriptions, entrance fees, &c., are devoted to providing and endowing a cot in some children's hospital, while the duty of interesting themselves personally in the griefs and sufferings of their fellows is kept prominently before them. The At Home was held on the 20th and 21st April, at the Westminster Town Hall, where there was a very creditable display of the handiwork of the Associates, Members and Graduates, who

range in age from five to twenty-five years, and a programme of music, recitations and dancing was gone through by the successful competitors in the various subjects. The numerous company of parents and friends was evidently thoroughly interested in the performances of the young people, who shewed considerable efficiency in their parts. Forty years ago such an entertainment would have been impossible, and interesting and pretty as children's displays undoubtedly are, there are even yet many who regret the
"little modest child

Who speaketh quietly,
And blushes up to its blue eyes,
And hardly answers me,"

while they at the same time cordially sympathise with the objects of the "Children's Salon" and with much of its working.

THE PIONEER CLUB celebrated its first Anniversary in the most gratifying manner by leaving its first premises, already too small for the increasing number of members, and moving to much more spacious rooms at 24, Cork Street, where under the guiding hand of its president, Mrs. Massingberd, restful comfort pervades this *rendezvous* for women of busy life and active brains. There are now more than 250 members.

THE STUDIO AFTERNOON TEA ROOMS at 85, New Bond Street, is a new enterprise entirely managed by ladies, where visitors from the country and other ladies who cannot afford the luxury of a club, will find the advantage of a place for meeting friends quietly and in comfort, or for taking afternoon tea (or light luncheon), in the tranquillity of a drawing room, rather than the bustle of a shop.

The door opens into Bond Street, but the rooms, where the pretty little tea tables with their dainty china are set in the most inviting manner, look partly into Bond Street, partly into Oxford Street. The frieze, of bold and original design, is a permanent decoration, but the tapestry and pictures which adorn the walls it is to be hoped may present frequent change, as they are the work of ladies exhibited for sale on commission.

THE LEEDS LADIES' CONFERENCE COMMITTEE have already made considerable progress with the arrangements for the meetings of the Union of Women Workers, to be held from the 6th to 9th in Leeds. It is, we understand, proposed to have fewer papers this year, so as to be able to devote more time to the study of each.

WOMEN SANITARY INSPECTORS.—Dr. Winter Blyth in his monthly report, says the *Local Government Journal*, "raises again the question of the employment of women sanitary inspectors. Inasmuch as large numbers of women are employed under conditions to which the Factory and Workshop Acts apply, it appears to us that a woman should be delegated to carry certain sections of that Act. In a matter of personal disinfection the services of a woman are frequently required, for it often happens that among the very poor, thousands of women only possess the clothes they are wearing. The idea of women inspectors is at present in embryo, but later on we hope to see women sanitary inspectors employed all over the country to carry out those duties which women only are fitted to do."

IRISH LACE WORKERS.—The sudden death of Mr. Ben Lindsey, who had devoted his life to improving and extending the Irish lace trade, will be severely felt by many workers. The stock in Grafton Street is about to be sold off, and those who looked to Mr. Lindsey to dispose of their lace must seek new markets. Writing of the poor people about Lough Erne, who are thus thrown out of employment, a correspondent says, "till she can enter into business arrangements with some other firm, Miss Maclean would be glad to receive orders directly. I need not tell you again how arduous has been her task to train these thoughtless girls to be careful and painstaking in their work, to study freehand drawing, and carry out the curves and little ornamental motifs according to a high artistic standard; indeed she has given years to the task, and it does seem hard, after working so long, to find no market for their wares and a prospect of the workers deteriorating or forgetting their training

altogether. Am afraid many of them will go back to field work and semi-idleness before we make terms with any wholesale house, and in the meantime we are trying to obtain a few private orders to keep them together. Orders to be addressed, Miss L. Maclean, Benmore, via Enniskillen, for the present."

REVIEWS.

The Heavenly Twins, by Sarah Grand. London : Heinemann & Co.

THIS book is eminently a work of to-day; no other period in the history of literature could have produced it. Also it is evidently the work of a writer imbued with a high and earnest purpose, a purpose we should say of no sudden growth but evolved during a considerable and varied experience of life and life's sorrows. Only one who had felt the threads of pain largely mingled in the web of life would have conceived such a character as Evadne, or so tragic a story as Edith's. *The Heavenly Twins*, with all their comicalities and amusing escapades, have a touch of tragedy.

The book may be criticised therefore not only from the side of literary art, but also of ethical effect. Regarded as a work of art, it is open to the serious criticism that the ethics do not emanate from the necessity of plot and character, but that plot and character plainly are made to fit the ethics. However, a writer who grapples fearlessly with moral problems that legislators, teachers and preachers touch with misgivings and hesitations, would care comparatively little that her work fell short of the standard of art, provided it works for good on the standand of morality.

Thus we are brought to the question, will this book have the influence for good that its brave and high minded writer desires? There is no sharp edged tool

that may not be turned to hurt as well as help. The impressionable soul of a young girl looking out into life, as Elvadne does when we first make her acquaintance, would be fascinated by her strange experiences, and by the wild capricious Angelica, restless from rest, wearied by aimlessness; so she would read on and on till her soul became clouded with morbid suspicion, and Edith's fate darkens her whole horizon. Such is not healthy reading for the growing youth or maiden, but for the fathers and mothers of growing youths and maidens it may be revelation of thoughts working unsuspected in their children's minds, a warning of dangers they were wholly careless of. For fathers and mothers who would be in touch with their children's inner feelings, this book may be of right and real service. Whatever be thought of it, with many things we would rather had been different, the book betokens the intensity of conviction of the aspiring womanhood of to-day that a heritage of disease and vice is not an unavoidable factor in civilization, but a survival of brute instinct to be combated not condoned, and that though these things have been and still are, they shall NOT always be.

Woman's Mission. A Series of Congress Papers on the Philanthropic Work of Women, by eminent writers. Arranged and edited with a Preface and Notes, by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Company.

This large and handsome volume is one of the results of the Chicago Exhibition. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts, having been requested to collect statistics of philanthropic work for the women's section of the exhibition, has compressed the principal results of her investigations into this form. The plan which, after much consideration she adopted was the following: A complete list of the charities might be useful and even necessary, but it would, she felt, be an ineffably dreary volume—the letter without the spirit. She therefore decided to have these bare bones of statistics arranged in groups, type-written and bound. The five volumes which resulted are now in the Chicago Exhibition. But these dry bones must be endued with life.

For this purpose each group was entrusted to a lady thoroughly acquainted with her subject, and the essays produced by these varied writers were published in the volume before us. It is enough to mention a few of the names to shew that the work is well done. H.R.H. Princess Christian to whom the book is dedicated, contributes a paper on the Royal School of Art Needlework. Mrs. Charles Garnett and Miss Marsh write about Work among Navvies, and Mrs. Boyd Carpenter on Women's work in connection with the Church of England. Miss Emily Janes on the Associated Work of Women in Religion and Philanthropy, Miss Florence Nightingale, Lady Victoria Lambton and Mrs. Malleson on Nursing, Mrs. Gilbert (Rosa Mulholland) on Philanthropic work of Women in Ireland, Miss E. S. Lidgett on Guardians to the Poor, Miss L. Twining on Workhouse Reform, Miss L. Hubbard on the Organisation of Women Workers and Statistics of Women's work, Miss F. L. Calder on the Growth and Development of Domestic Science, while the Baroness Burdett-Coutts herself contributes a paper on Miss Ormerod's work in Agricultural Entomology, a valuable appendix containing a long list of philanthropic labours, and a preface which serves to bind together the work of so many hands, while it points out that the numerous organisations which have come into being to meet the requirements of the present age have not sprung, full-grown and armed from the brain of the nineteenth century, but are the legitimate successors of the more modest but not less useful charities founded in former ages, to cope with a different conditions of things.

Our Viands, whence they come and how they are cooked, with a bundle of old recipes from cookery books of the last century, by Anne Walbank Buckland, Member of the Anthropological Institute. London: Ward & Downey.

The title of this excellent book is far from giving a true indication as to its contents. It is by no means the mere cookery book which it might be thought, but it teems with information antiquarian, historical and geographical, and is spiced with amusing anecdotes. It gives a picture of the manners and customs of the

uncivilized African, and the over civilized Egyptian and Roman of classical days, and leaves one uncertain to which the description once given of savage life would most accurately apply, that "their manners are none and their customs beastly." The connection between the preparation of food and the progress of civilization and agriculture is well pointed out and illustrated from history and antiquarian research, and the influence which the development of commerce and the rapidity of modern means of communication have had on the diet of nations is clearly shewn. The old definition of man as "an animal that cooks its victuals" is proved true, but only as applying to men who have attained a certain stage of civilization.

The Care of the Sick; Notes on Home Nursing, by Annesley Kenealy.
National Health Society, 53, Berners St., price 3d.

The National Health Society have made a useful addition to their literature in Miss Kenealy's little book, which in brief space and simple language inculcates many things which, though they may be familiar to many of us, nevertheless do not come by intuition, and ought to be known by every woman. Many a hint that it might take long and sad experience for a young housewife to learn may be gleaned from this little pamphlet.

OBITUARY.

AUGUSTA JANE GOOLD.—We deeply regret to have to record the death, in Ireland, of Miss Augusta Goold, whose labours for many years were devoted to the industrial and intellectual development of her native country. Early in life she formed a strong admiration and affection for Mlle. Riego de la Branchardière, and conferred much with her on the improvement of the designs and forms used in the Irish crochet. She also

formed a knitting industry at her own place, Athea, Co. Limerick, and devoted much time and attention to the work. She took an active part in the formation of the Industrial League, and was in correspondence with Sir Eardley Wilmot, its promoter, until the day of his death. She then joined the Home Industries Association, formed by the Countess of Aberdeen during her husband's viceroyalty in Ireland, but during the last five years Miss Goold's health gave way, and she ceased taking any active part in its meetings, and retired to Cork, where she interested herself in the Temperance movement.

She was a very intellectual woman, well versed in literature, and wrote gracefully and well herself. She was engaged on a work upon the women poets of Ireland when death summoned her. She kept up a large correspondence with the promoters of industry throughout Ireland, and Augusta Goold's name is a household word in many a struggling lace centre, in many a remote convent school, where distance from the great world renders the sale of dainty lace and work difficult.

Ireland has lost in her one whose aims were pure and singleminded; who, deeply religious, was quite free from any taint of sectarian bigotry; who, while truly loving her country, avoided all political discussions, and who quietly and unobtrusively devoted all her time and talents to the welfare of the poor.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF BUCHAN.—By the death of the Dowager Countess of Buchan, which occurred suddenly about the end of April, the cause of women has lost an earnest and steadfast sympathiser. Notwithstanding her advanced age, Lady Buchan had continued to the last her warm interest in all that pertains to the advancement of women, and the progress of the Suffrage movement, with which she had been associated from the first.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHWOMAN'S REVIEW."

DEAR MADAM,—There is a misstatement in the *ENGLISHWOMAN'S REVIEW* of last April, taken apparently from a Belgic pamphlet or report concerning English Post Office Savings Banks.

Married women were not allowed in England to have separate accounts in Post Office Savings Banks until 1871. Until that date there was a notice in every Post Office Savings Bank to the effect that a man could withdraw his wife's savings whenever he liked. The right of a woman to her own earnings and savings was gained for us in 1871, mainly by the influence of the late Earl of Shaftesbury.

Yours truly,

JESSIE BOUCHERETT.

WOMEN IN GERMANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHWOMAN'S REVIEW."

DEAR EDITOR,—Since I wrote you my last letter important events have occurred in Germany. The Imperial Diet has been dissolved, and new elections have taken place. In Germany every honourable male person above 25 years of age has the suffrage, consequently all classes of the social strata, down to the lowest, are stirred up, and it is a notable fact that the great success of the Social Democratic party is partly due to the energetic efforts of the women of those classes. The party in question has not only increased its number of seats from 36 members to 44, but has actually received an increase of votes from one and a half millions to two millions—equal to about one-fourth of the entire voting population.

It shows the power of their influence, that the only party whose women take interest in politics has been comparatively the most successful.

It is no wonder that this party counts the largest number of supporters amongst women. First, because

it is the working party *par excellence*, and consequently the party of the working women, and as the working women are—*a peu près*—the only class of women in Germany who take interest in business affairs, they are also the only class of women who take interest in politics.

Secondly, because the Social Democratic party is the only one which seeks not only equality between men, but also between men and women; they go so far as to ask the suffrage for women. Though the nature of women is more fitted for conservatism, it is no wonder that they agree with the Social Democrats if they alone do them justice. They must be thankful to those who help them, or who want, at least, to help them.

In my letter of January I wrote you of the gymnasium for girls which the "Frauenverein Reform" intended to open in Weimar in the month of April. The gymnasium will be opened only in the month of September, and not, as first intended, in Weimar, but in the capital of the most liberal German State—in Karlsruhe. A German proverb says that one good thing never comes alone, so we are getting now, instead of one Girls' University College, two. For the last four years we have had in Berlin "Realkurse für Mädchen," which were principally intended for women teachers. A committee has now been formed in order to change these "Realkurse" into a gymnasium for girls, and thus we shall have a Girls' University College in Berlin as well as in Karlsruhe.

These are good signs for the future, and if the pupils of these two Colleges pass their examinations well, it is very likely that they will be admitted to the Universities—there will, at least, not be any reason against it. The principal thing is always to pass from theory to practice, and as this has been done here, we are in good hope for the future.

Yours truly,

Berlin, July 8th, 1893.

E. ROSEVALLÉ.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NOTES.

FRANCE.

The *Avant Courrière* has published two bills—*Propositions de Loi*—one to enable women to be witnesses in civil cases, the other to enable married women to have control over their own earnings. Both *propositions* are drafted by Mdlle. Jeanne Chauvin, the lady who, as our readers will remember, recently took the degree of Doctor of Laws in Paris.

The preamble, or "*Exposé de Motif*," of the first draft Bill points out that the present anomaly of allowing women to be witnesses in criminal but not in civil cases in France, only dates from the Code Civil of 1804. It points out that so far back as the tenth century the Emperor Leon allowed women to act as witnesses in civil cases—in fact, in questions concerning birth the testimony of women only was admitted. The Canon Law which admitted the testimony of godfathers and godmothers in questions of this nature followed a similar tradition; while the Decree of 20th to 27th September, 1792, expressly states that either sex may act as witnesses in civil cases. The existing restriction laid down by the Civil Code of 1804 is, therefore, distinctly retrograde.

The preamble of the second Bill shows that as things are any woman can obtain control over her earnings by going to the expense of a marriage settlement, but that poor women, who cannot or will not go to the expense, have no such power. The Bill would give all wives the right to the product of their own work and their own personal industry, where that industry is not supported or maintained by the money of the husband, or the money they hold in common.

INDIA.

"The recent death of the Maharanee of Mysore recalls the career of what was truly a most remarkable woman—such as we find only at rare intervals in Oriental States. In this country she would undoubtedly have taken a leading position among learned or political women—most probably the former. She looked after her own education. Her father, a petty official at Court, was too engrossed in seeking for small and illegitimate gains—which once brought him into serious trouble—to devote attention, even if he had been so inclined, to the mental cultivation of his daughter. But at ten years of age she determined on joining her brother at his studies, and mastered Sanskrit, Canarese, and Marathii while not disdaining the more feminine accomplishment of needlework. She was a tolerable musician, and could use the pencil deftly. At the age of sixteen she became the fourth bride of the Maharajah; and very soon her strong character, energetic will, combined with superior intellectual training, made her influence powerful for good in the government of the principality. Of her it might almost at one time have been said that she was the State; for the Maharajah was of small account as a ruler. In all respects an able woman, though but the presiding genius of an Eastern harem."

ITALY.

The *Times* of May 24th states that a committee of ladies, headed by the leading members of the Roman aristocracy, had been formed to present to the President of the Chamber of Deputies a petition protesting against the Divorce Bill introduced by Signor Bonacci, the late Minister of Justice. The petitioners declared divorce to be in itself an offence against religion as well as against the conscience and dignity of woman, and the Bill, if passed into law, would, they considered, contribute to the ruin of many Italian wives and mothers. During the previous few days over 60,000 signatures had been received, and declarations of adherence continued to pour in at the head-quarters of the committee from all parts of the country.

UNITED STATES.

MICHIGAN.—After ten years of persistent effort, a Bill granting full municipal suffrage has passed the Legislature of the State of Michigan. It passed the House of Representatives on May 19th by a vote of 57,025, with an amendment prescribing an educational qualification, and passed the Senate on May 25th, after considerable debate, by 18 to 11—17 votes being necessary. On May 27th it received the signature of John Rich, Governor.

We give the text of the Bill, noteworthy for the educational qualification introduced, and which, it is stated in the *Boston Women's Journal*, has been well received, as doing away with the fear of an increased illiterate vote:—

“A bill to secure to women citizens who are otherwise qualified the right to vote in school, village and city elections.

“Section 1.—The people of the State of Michigan enact: That in all school, village and city elections hereafter held in this State, women who are able to read the Constitution of the State of Michigan, printed in the English language, shall be allowed to vote for all school, village and city officers, and on all questions pertaining to school, village and city regulations, on the same terms and conditions prescribed by law for male citizens. Before any woman shall be registered as a voter, the Board of Registration shall require her to read, and she shall read, in the presence of said Board, at least one section of the Constitution of this State in the English language.

“Section 2. All laws of this State prescribing the qualifications of voters at school, village and city elections therein, shall apply to women; and women who are able to read the Constitution of Michigan as above provided, shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities, and be subject to all the penalties prescribed for voters at such elections.

“Section 3. Women who are entitled to vote under the preceding sections of this act shall be subject to all laws relating to the registration of voters, and be liable to all penalties attached to the violation of such laws, and their names shall be received and registered by the various Boards of Registration at the time and in the manner required by law for other voters.”

WYOMING.—Experience in Wyoming continues to be all in favour of Women's Suffrage. On February 20th a resolution was passed by the House of Representatives of Wyoming:—

"That the possession and exercise of suffrage by the women in Wyoming for the past quarter of a century has wrought no harm, and has done great good in many ways ; that it has largely aided in banishing crime, pauperism and vice from this State, and that without any violent or oppressive legislation ; that it has secured peaceful and orderly elections, good government, and a remarkable degree of civilisation and public order ; and we point with pride to the facts that, after nearly twenty-five years of woman suffrage, not one county in Wyoming has a poor-house ; that our jails are almost empty, and crime, except that committed by strangers in the State, is almost unknown ; and as a result of experience we urge every civilised community to enfranchise its women without delay."

Mr. Hamilton Wilcox, desirous of ascertaining whether the present (Democrat) Governor of Wyoming was of the same opinion as previous Governors (who were mostly Republican) in regard to the good results of Women's Suffrage, wrote to Governor Osborne and received the following reply :—

"EXECUTIVE DEPT., CHEYENNE, WY.,
"April 11, 1893.

"It is quite true that I agree with the resolution passed by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Wyoming, advising the Legislatures of New York and other States to enfranchise their women. Our experience in this State for nearly twenty-five years is highly satisfactory in every way. Not one of the objections made in the East has proved true, and great good has been done in many directions by the possession of the suffrage by our women. I cordially hope that New York and other States will soon follow our example.

JOHN E. OSBORNE.

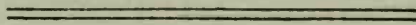
"Governor of Wyoming."

KANSAS.—The municipal elections in Kansas this spring were marked by the large number of women voting. They had registered, the *Women's Journal* says, "in tens of thousands. Nearly all who registered voted. They voted independently. The best women voted. So quiet and orderly an election was never held in Kansas."

MINNESOTA narrowly failed passing an amendment to give women full Suffrage. It passed the Senate, but some technicalities arrested its progress in the House.

IN North Dakota a similar amendment "passed both branches of the Legislature, but failed for lack of signature" (by the Governor, we presume).

ARKANSAS AND TENNESSEE have raised the age of protection for girls from twelve and ten to sixteen.



PARAGRAPHS.

WOMEN LIBRARIANS.

In a paper on the public free libraries of Manchester, by Mr. Councillor Harry Ransom—read at the fifteenth annual meeting of the Library Association in Paris in September last, and published in the *Library*, vol. 10, p. 292, the following passage occurs :—

“I think it a feature of the Manchester libraries worthy of special remark that they were the first in England to engage female assistants, whose services have been found in every way most satisfactory. In the boys’ room especially, of which they are always placed in charge, it is believed that they exert a salutary influence over their young readers. Vacancies are eagerly sought after by the daughters of tradesmen and shopkeepers, who seldom leave us except to undertake the duties of wedded life. Their salaries vary according to experience and ability, from 10s. a week to £80 per annum. There are now employed no fewer than sixty young women in the various departments—which is in excess, I understand, of the total number engaged in all the other libraries of the kingdom.”

EXTRACT FROM “SIMILAR CASES.”

BY CHARLOTTE PERKINS NETISON, in the
Boston Woman's Journal.

There was once a little animal, no bigger than a fox,
And on five toes he scampered over Tertiary rocks.
They called him Eohippus, and they called him very
small,
And they thought him of no value when they thought
of him at all ;

For the lumpish Dinoceras and Coryphodont so slow
Were the heavy aristocracy in days of long ago.
Said the little Eohippus, “I am going to be a Horse!
And on my middle finger-nails to run my earthly
course !

"I'm going to have a flowing tail! I'm going to have
a mane!

I'm going to stand fourteen hands high on the Psychozoic plain!"

The Coryphodont was horrified, the Dinoceras shocked;
And they chased young Eohippus, but he skipped
away and mocked.

Then they laughed enormous laughter, and they
groaned enormous groans,
And they bade young Eohippus "Go and view his
father's bones!"

Said they, "You always were as low and small as
now we see,

And therefore it is evident you're always going to be!"

"What! Be a great, tall, handsome beast with hoofs to
gallop on!

Why, you'd have to change your nature!" said the
Loxolophodon.

Then they fancied him disposed of, and retired with
gait serene;

That was the way they argued in "the Early Eocene."

DECLARATION OF WOMEN AGAINST WAR.

The following declaration is taken from *Concord*,
for which it has been specially translated:—

"WE, women of all countries:

We, who form a moiety of the nations:

We, whom men's laws exclude from the councils
where our mothers once gave victory to the cause
of peace:

We, whom war exempts not from death nor outrage:

We, whom war deprives of all that most binds us to
life—father, husband, son, and home:

We, whose consciences have not learned to distinguish
between private murder, justly branded and
punished, and wholesale murder honoured with
empty fame, even when wrecked on the innocent:

We, who have not closed our hearts to the inner voice
which says, "Thou shalt not kill":

We, whom society deems fit for the heaviest duties,
although without corresponding rights :

We, whose mission on earth is conciliation, peace, and
service :

We, whom silence would make accomplices in this
hateful waste of life, wealth, and devastation :

WE PROTEST WITH OUR UTMOST ENERGY
Against war as a detestable abuse of POWER :
Against departure from the peaceful and fruitful path
of ARBITRATION.

WE PROTEST
In the name of *Humanity*, whose laws are violated
by war :
In the name of the *Fatherland*, whom war robs of
its sons :
In the name of the *Family*, whom war mutilates and
destroys :
In the name of *Progress*, which war retards :
In the name of *Morality*, which war perverts :
WE WOMEN, mothers and guardians of the family, we
claim the strenuous aid of men in this struggle
between barbarism and civilisation :
We make this appeal to legislators and teachers of
youth, calling upon them to reform the laws, and
help us teach our sons—

HORROR OF WAR, HORROR OF BLOODSHED, HORROR
OF FRATRICIDE ! ”

V. GRIESS-TRAUT,

Vice-President of “ *La Société pour l'Améliora-
tion du Sort de la Femme et la Revendication
de ses Droits*,” Paris.

SOME THOUGHTS ON DRESS.

It is satisfactory to hear on good authority that the revival of crinoline, with which we were lately threatened, will not, after all, take place, nor be imposed by any written or unwritten law upon a reluctant feminine world, who, one might think, were however for the most part quite competent to decide for themselves regarding a matter so purely personal as their own costume. That however a large number of women should have considered it necessary to protect themselves against being compelled to forego the exercise of their own taste and judgment in adopting an obsolete fashion, by joining an Anti-crinoline League, may well set us thinking. We may see thereby how far we have actually progressed along the road of independence in the question of dress and emancipation from the thralldom of fashion, how much remains to be done in this respect, and along what lines our progress should take place to be most effective.

In a certain stage of reform, leagues and pledges are undoubtedly of service, as furnishing an effective moral support to those comparatively weaker reformers who have sufficient courage to think for themselves, or adopt a wise opinion, because they see it to be such, but not to dare public opinion singly, or with but two or three. If they are willing to be in opposition to the great majority, they require to know at least that they are in harmony with a sufficiently large minority to constitute a public opinion of their own, and to assure themselves that they are right in the course they have chosen. They are also desirous of being protected by some sort of pledge or definite vow against the fear of their own backsliding. In connection with this principle we have been told by a German friend that those students of the German universities who do not wish to practise the senseless and barbarous custom of fighting duels, and disfiguring their own and others' faces with hideous scars, have no means of avoiding this except by joining certain leagues, the members of which are pledged not to fight duels, so that they cannot be compelled to do so.

We can scarcely feel that the exaggerated skirts and enormous wire and horsehair cages of an earlier generation would obtain permanent favour with the women of our day, because their mode of life, both as regards work and play, is so totally different from what it was thirty years ago, that what was not quite intolerable then would be impossible now. Those whose daily lives necessitate frequent journeys by the Metropolitan Railway, by omnibus, even on the tops of the latter, who have a thousand active occupations, whose very amusements comprise long walks, climbing mountains, rowing, not to speak of lawn-tennis, naturally require a style of dress which shall not prevent them from moving quickly and actively. Anything in the nature of unnecessary fulness would be too manifestly inconvenient, not to say dangerous, to be worn for a day. Indeed this element of danger was not unrecognised even in the height of the crinoline days, when accidents from this cause did frequently occur. It is partly from this reason, no doubt, that in spite of an attempt made a few years ago to enlarge the boundaries of skirts, and the re-introduction for a time of the old monstrosity in a modified form under the name of "dress-improvers," the style of straight, almost clinging, skirts has held its ground. From the fate of the "dress-improvers" we may perhaps infer a fact or two worth considering. The style was almost universal; some few, however, who claimed the right of arranging their dress to suit their own sense of beauty and convenience, made bold to dispense with the ugly and cumbersome appendage. But it required no supreme effort of courage or strong-mindedness to do so. Those who did not follow the fashion incurred no worse reproach than being perhaps considered a little "dowdy" by those who did. They were certainly not liable to be followed in the streets, or pelted, like the unfortunate wearers of the "Bloomer" costume forty years ago; neither were they shunned by their friends in consequence. From these circumstances we may certainly infer that the tyranny of fashion is not nearly so powerful as it once was; and that being "singular" is by no means so terrible or so easy a crime to commit as it used to be. The public,

in fact, at least in London, has been so long used to see foreigners of all descriptions, Hindus, Chinamen, and others, walking its streets in their own characteristic costumes, that a dress must indeed be extraordinary—and this in some other way than merely failing to accord with a certain arbitrary standard, adopted or prescribed by some unknown persons in Paris—for the wearers to attract anything more than a casual glance or passing attention among countless thousands. In the multitude and diversity of “styles” that exist, it is not very difficult to be so in accord with one or the other of them that we are almost sure to have companions in any one we may choose to adopt, and individual taste and convenience is fully recognised as a legitimate factor in the choice, by others than the more daring or more advanced thinkers.

Within a period, however, well within the memory of many still living, this was far from being the case. Twenty or thirty years ago women had, apparently, no more power of thinking for themselves or emerging from narrowness in the matter of their dress, than in regard to any other of the questions affecting their lives singly or collectively. As though it were the outward and visible type of the dead conventionalism and stagnation affecting their political, educational, and self-supporting prospects, the costume of this generation appears to have been modelled entirely on one pattern, alike in the cut and shape of garments, alike in the precise arrangement of every detail, subject even to certain arbitrary regulations as regarded the juxtaposition of colours, for which we are now somewhat puzzled to account. Little variety seemed possible within these limits; and the ladies in Leech's pictures, in spite of the talent of the artist, always seem to be habited in a kind of uniform, half obliterating the individuality of the wearer. Taste and convenience were hardly considered at all; art, as we consider it, was never applied to costume, any more than to any of the thousand and one matters of daily life which we now hold it as its office to dignify and adorn. Comfort was left so entirely out of the question that its sacrifice was a *sine quâ non*, if it involved the slightest differ-

entiation from the orthodox type. A reaction, however, shortly set in. The general revival of art and artistic taste, the feeling that it is not the sole function of artists to paint pictures for a limited circle of buyers, but to carry an artistic sense into all the details of life, beauty, and harmony, extended itself into all things; and such matters of daily and prosaic existence as house-building, furniture, and dress, took on a new significance, when they became so many means of exercising artistic taste, and satisfying the craving for the beautiful. Much as it was the fashion to ridicule what was called the æsthetic movement, on account chiefly of some slight extravagancies of speech and manner in some of its supporters, there is no doubt that it was a prime factor in assisting the emancipation of women from the thralldom of conventional dress, since it was then for the first time recognised that a woman following an artistic or literary career was permitted to have a style of her own, characterised by simplicity, by flowing lines following the natural curves of the body, by superior comfort in the looseness of its cut, and by rendering the wearer also independent of the changes of fashion, to the great saving of time and money. The influence thus exercised has not been lost; for though estheticism, of the sunflower and the lily, is now but seldom heard of, artistic dressing is, and since then it has been a recognised matter that within certain limits any woman is allowed by custom to dress herself much according to her own taste, without being remarked upon as odd or peculiar—unless perhaps she belongs to an ultra fashionable circle, and makes a specialty of being always in the latest fashion of milliners and dressmakers, in which case any number of pitfalls must still be spread for her unwary feet.

From this experience of the past we feel justified in asserting that all further emancipation which may be necessary from the tyranny of ugly and hurtful fashions must proceed on the same lines; namely, the cultivation of a sense of true harmony and beauty in connection therewith, and the maintenance of individualism. We put the consideration of beauty first, even before that of convenience, because we are convinced that if

rightly understood it will result naturally in the latter, instead of being in disagreement therewith, as many appear to think, in supposing that ugliness is necessarily convenience. The instinct of wishing to receive and give pleasure through sight is so natural and right, that we should be sorry if it were ever abandoned in the matter of costume, which after all in civilised nations, amongst whom most of the person is expected to be covered in one way or another, is one of no slight importance. And we may generally lay down as an axiom that it is the perversions of taste which have caused the regrettable excesses of fashion, and not its legitimate use. Such moreover is our nature that we can far more easily secure the abandonment of a pernicious custom, if we can but prove that it is ugly, than if we take the purely common-sense argument of its being inconvenient or unhealthy. It has justly been observed that one may reason for ever on the evils of tight lacing, compressed lungs and vital organs displaced; but so long as a woman is convinced that she looks better with a waist unnaturally compressed than with a figure as nature made it, she will never abandon the practice. Prove that the consequences of so doing are a red nose, an awkward gait, and so on, and it is most likely that the tight stays will be abandoned. In the same way an immense amount of declamation about the folly of trailing dresses for London streets might be saved, if it be only fully realised that London mud several inches deep is shocking and repulsive enough to be avoided; and girls of the middle and lower classes may be moved to consider whether a style of costume, becoming and appropriate enough in a drawing room on grand occasions, is fitting for a dirty pavement, or a rainy day outside.

We conclude, therefore, that the law of harmony, by which we understand in this connection the adaptation of a dress to the particular purpose it is to serve, and to its surroundings, implies in itself both beauty and convenience; these again implying, if they are to be intelligently carried out, a cultivated taste, and consideration by every one for herself of individual requirements. We think it important to insist on this point, since it

appears to us that too many of the modern school even of reformers in dress, exhibit a tendency to forget this necessity of adaptation, and to speak as if what they have found beneficial for themselves must necessarily be so for all other persons. Opinions may be divided for ever on the comparative merits of short "Syrian," "Gymnasium," and other forms of divided skirts, with skirts and petticoats of the hitherto conventional shape and length; between the question of loose stays, or no stays at all; the advantages of woollen or linen for under garments, and so on *ad infinitum*. Individual preferences or requirements must decide the question for each; and there might be some danger that an attempt to lay down a standard for all would result in a dress-reform degenerating into a mere stereotyped fashion, perhaps as arbitrary and devoid of individual adaptation as the strictest of our own day. We fancy we can see this in the stereotyped dress of the male sex, whose boasted freedom from fashion has, we think, resulted very much in the imposition of a tyranny of public opinion in the way of costume, which has not even the merit of universal convenience to excuse its uncompromising ugliness. We believe we are not wrong in saying that for the most part it is less easy for a young man to venture to be "unlike other fellows," in some trifling respect, than for his sister, if she has a spark of originality or character, to be "unlike other girls" of her set, if she considers it best.

There is, then, we conceive, every reason, founded alike on nature and on common-sense, that the chief guiding principles of a dress reform, to be effectual, should be first, artistic perception; secondly, individualism. The two combined will probably result in a sense of harmony, which will in itself do away with uncomfortable or unsuitable garments, as naturally as ordinary sensations or perceptions forbid us to put on heavy furs in July, or thin dresses and lace capes in January. As reform advances we shall more easily understand the fitness of things, and an independence of actual (or threatened) standards, opposed to use and beauty, need not frighten us. It may be so recognised that every woman has a prescriptive right to her own

style, that the only standard of correctness acknowledged in the future must be whether the costume is in itself pretty, also whether it is suited to the individual wearer, her surroundings and requirements. The art of fashioning and arranging dress may then become, what it is now only partially, truly an artistic industry, as much as painting on canvas or on decorative material. It will then scarcely be necessary to devote so much time and thought to the subject of dress, as is now the case, when half our labour and half our expenditure results directly from the effort to be in accord with certain prescribed standards, constantly fluctuating. It is hardly our interest to procure silks and velvets, which might last a lifetime, if a year or two is to necessitate their abandonment, or entire remodelling. Perfect free-will on the subject of dress appears, then, to us the chief guarantee of economy, as well as of the two other great desiderata mentioned above, of comeliness and comfort. The day of this freedom is probably not far off. We can remember the time when there was infinitely less power of individual choice than there is now. Our best hope lies in the present exercise of as much independent thought as is now permitted to us, and a steady resolution not to adopt, at least not in its unmodified shape, any fashionable monstrosity, that is clearly opposed to our own better taste and common-sense. This being the case, we shall probably hardly have any need of "leagues" or associations, to prevent the thing of which we do not approve from becoming compulsory, or to save us from being persuaded against our own will, or out of a vague fear of some social, or other penalty, which, for aught we know, may not really exist to be enforced at all.

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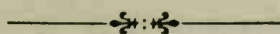
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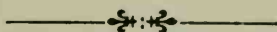
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THE
ENGLISHWOMAN'S REVIEW
(NEW SERIES.)

No. CCXIX.—OCTOBER 16TH, 1893.

ART. I.—NOTES ON THE CENSUS.

THE census of 1891 shows that there are in England and Wales, 4,016,230 women and girls above ten years of age, who are engaged in some specified occupation. The number given in the previous census (1881) is 3,403,918, so that the increase in the numbers of women who earn money is, roughly speaking, about 600,000 in ten years. The increase in the whole population, in the same period, is about 3,000,000. The number of males of all ages in 1891, was 14,052,901. The number of females was 14,949,624, showing a preponderance of females of more than 900,000. The preponderance at first is very slight. Under five years old, it is only 18,000; at fifteen, only 20,000. At twenty it rises to 151,000,* and after that, with a few fluctuations, the greater the age the greater the disproportion between men and women, until when the age of 100 and upwards is reached, the number of women is more than double that of the men.

* Probably on account of the large number of young men who have entered the army and navy, and gone abroad.

I have given in a table below, the number of women engaged in various occupations, compared with those so engaged in 1881. The occupations have been selected in an arbitrary manner on no exact principle. Those have sometimes been chosen in which the largest increase has been made, sometimes those in which there has been a decrease. Sometimes they have been taken merely because of the great numbers employed, sometimes because there were none employed until lately, and now there are a few. Those occupations have also been selected which have been fostered by philanthropic effort, also those which have been the subject of attack by those opposed to the employment of women.

The numbers given in the census as composing "the unoccupied class" are most formidable, being 9,154,373, which is larger than any other class, but on examination an explanation is discovered. The unoccupied class consists of 1,708,713 males and 7,445,660 females; but 1,191,649 of the males are boys under fifteen years of age, leaving only about 500,000 to be accounted for, and this is easily done. It appears that for some extraordinary reason it has pleased the compilers to omit all mention of landowners from their lists of occupations, and to return them as unoccupied persons, and as it is well-known from parochial returns that there are nearly 1,000,000 of landowners in England and Wales, these unoccupied men resolve themselves into landowners. The remaining landowners appear in the census under the head of some secondary occupation.

Of the unoccupied females 1,350,515 are under fifteen and the remaining millions include married women whose domestic avocations are not considered worthy of being called an occupation. It appears to us that wives and landowners have both some cause to complain of the view taken of their position by the compilers of the census.

I may here remark that it would be a great convenience to students of the census if it could be taken twice running on the same plan. The use of the census is for purposes of comparison, but the difficulty

of making a comparison is greatly increased by a change in the method of arrangement, and is sometimes made insurmountable. For instance, it is not possible to compare the numbers of engravers, because in the new census "painters, sculptors, engravers and art students" are all lumped together.

COMPARISON OF NUMBERS OF WOMEN EMPLOYED IN CERTAIN
OCCUPATIONS IN

1881.		1891.
Civil Service	3,216	Civil Service 8,546
C. S. Messenger	553	C. S. Messenger 789
Prison Officer	584	Prison Officer 504
Municipal, Parish, Union District Officer	3,017	Municipal, Parish, Union District Officer 5,165
Missionary Scripture Rea- der, Preacher, &c.	1,660	Missionary Scripture Rea- der, Preacher, &c. 4,194
Law Clerk	100	Law Clerk 166
Physician, Surgeon, Gene- ral Practitioner	25	Physician, Surgeon, Gene- ral Practitioner, Stu- dent Assistant (included above) 101
Student Assistant	64	Sick nurse, Midwife, In- valid attendant 53,057
Midwife	2,646	Others Subordinate 887
Subordinate Medical Ser- vice	35,175	Schoolmistress, Teacher, Professor 144,393
Schoolmistress	94,241	Others concerned in Teach- ing 1,982
Teacher, Professor	28,605	Author, Editor, Journal- list 660
Others concerned in Teach- ing	1,149	Reporter, Shorthand Writer 127
Author, Editor, Journalist	452	Engaged in Scientific Pur- suits 42
Reporter, Shorthand Writer	15	Literary Scientific Institu- tion Service 465
Engaged in Scientific Pur- suits	14	Painter, Engraver, Sculp- tor Student 3,032
Literary Scientific Institu- tion Service	133	Architect 19
Painter	1,880	Musician 19,111
Engraver	64	Art Student (included above)
Sculptor	16	Photographer 2,469
Architect	none	Actor 3,696
Musician	11,376	Performer, showman, and others 1,000
Art Student	1059	Domestic Indoor Servant 1,386,167
Photographer	1,309	Inn, Hotel Servant 44,319
Actor	2,368	Washing and Bathing Service 185,246
Performer, Showman	520	Accountant 50
Others	46	Commercial Traveller 165
Domestic Servant, indoor	1,230,406	
Inn, Hotel Servant	26,487	
Washing and Bathing Service	176,670	
Accountant	89	
Commercial Traveller	none	

1881.		1891.	
Commercial Clerk ...	5,989	Commercial Clerk ...	17,859
Telegraph and Telephone Service ...	2,228	Telegraph, Telephone Service ...	4,356
Farmer, Grazier ...	20,614	Farmer, Grazier ...	21,692
Agricultural Labourer, Farm Servant, Cottager	40,346	Agricultural Labourer, Farm Servant, Shepherd	24,150
Gardener (not domestic)	2,364	Gardener, Seedman, &c....	5,046
Seedsman, Florist ...	734		
Publisher, Bookseller, &c.	1,438	Publisher, Bookseller, &c.	
Music Publisher, seller, &c.	234	(Music Publisher included above) ...	2,240
Bookbinder ...	10,592	Bookbinder ...	14,249
Printer ...	2,202	Printer ...	4,527
Lithographic Printer ...	135	Lithographic Printer ...	349
Map and Print Colourer	166	Map and Print Colourer...	118
Cutler, Scissors maker ...	1,583	Cutler, Scissors maker ...	2,258
Needlemaker ...	2,074	Needlemaker ...	1,659
Steel Pen maker...	2,503	Steel Pen maker ...	3,000
Watchmaker ...	775	Watchmaker ...	1,363
Die, Seal, Coin, Medal cutter ...	53	Die, Seal, Coin, Medal maker ...	83
Cabinet maker, Upholsterer ...	7,985	Cabinet maker, Upholsterer, French Polisher, Furniture Dealer ...	13,144
French Polisher ...	2,029		
Furniture Dealer...	953		
Wood Carver ...	28	Wood Carver ...	52
Carver and Gilder ...	330	Carver and Gilder ...	453
Dealer in Works of Art...	109	Dealer in Works of Art...	247
Artificial Flower maker	4,461	Artificial Flower maker...	4,436
Chemist, Druggist ...	631	Chemist, Druggist ...	1,340
Milkseller, Dairyman ...	4,443	Milkseller, Dairyman ...	5,745
Worsted Stuff manufacturer ...	63,801	Worsted Stuff manufacturer ...	69,629
Cotton Goods manufacturer ...	302,367	Cotton Goods manufacturer ...	332,784
Lace manufacturer ...	32,786	Lace manufacturer ...	21,716
Tailor ...	52,980	Tailor ...	89,224
Milliner, Dress and Stay maker ...	357,995	Milliner, Dress and Stay maker ...	415,961
Glover, Glove maker ...	13,261	Glover, Glove maker ...	9,199
Shirtmaker, Seamstress...	81,865	Shirtmaker, Seamstress	52,943
Draper, Linen Draper, Mercer ...	28,781	Draper, Linen Draper, Mercer ...	46,347
Hair-Bristle worker, dealer	1,743	Brush and Broom maker, Hair-Bristle Worker, Dealer ...	6,167
Brush and Broom maker	4,185		
Goldsmith, Silversmith, Jeweller ...	3,753	Goldsmith, Silversmith, Jeweller ...	3,426
Nail Manufacture ...	9,138	Nail manufacture ...	4,816
Anchor Chain manufacture ...	991	Anchor Chain manufacture ...	1,841
Other Iron and Steel manufactures ...	1,891	Other Iron and Steel manufactures ...	2,553
Nut, Bolt, Screw, Rivet, Staple maker ...	2,344	Nut, Bolt, Screw, Rivet, Staple maker ...	3,259

1881.		1891.	
Coal Miner (pit-brow woman) ...	3,099	Coal Miner (pit-brow woman) ...	3,267
Earthenware, China, Porcelain manufacture ...	17,877	Earthenware, China, Porcelain manufacture ...	21,772

It will have been observed that the tables show there has been a great increase in the number of women in the Civil Service. There has been a corresponding increase in the number of men, and this is satisfactory, for it shows there has been a great increase of business in the department of the Post Office, and that women clerks have had their share in the advantage.

There is a great increase in the number of female parish officers. These probably consist chiefly of the sick nurses and nurses for children, which have been introduced into many workhouses. In 1881, there were no female commercial travellers, now there are 135. If they do their work well, there will be more in the next census. Commercial clerks have nearly trebled in number, which is to the credit of those who appeared in the last census. Had they not done well, there would not have been an increase.* Architects appear for the first time. There is a sad falling off in the number of women farm servants. This is probably the consequence of agricultural depression. Many farmers' wives, instead of engaging the assistance of a maid servant, as they formerly did, now do the work by themselves. The number of women market gardeners and florists has increased in a remarkable manner. The women in the lace manufacture have diminished to a lamentable extent, from 32,785 to 21,716. Whether this is owing to changes in machinery or to poverty in the upper classes, which prevents them from buying lace, or to foreign competition, the census does not tell us. In like manner the silk manufacture has diminished. The glove manufacture has also diminished. The cotton manufacture has slightly increased, but—as may be seen in the list—nothing like enough to compensate for the losses in the other trades. The

* The number of accountants have apparently decreased by 39: these are probably reckoned with the commercial clerks. We do not believe they have really decreased in number.

hosiery manufacture has increased considerably, as has also the numbers of women employed as haberdashers and hosiers. Linen drapers and silk mercers have largely increased. Women in the nail manufactures have diminished, but those in other iron and steel industries have increased, so there is little change. The coal sifters at the pit brow keep up their numbers. The earthenware and porcelain female workers have increased, so have the watchmakers. Persons employed in the watch trade should remember that they are competing with foreigners, and that if they strike for higher wages they will simply send the trade away to Switzerland. A quarter of a century ago, the men watchmakers at Coventry struck against the employment of women in the trade. They were entirely successful. The women were dismissed, the men's wages were raised, and in a year or two the trade had transferred itself to Geneva. It would be very easy to repeat this experience in the watch trade, and no doubt there are other trades in which the same action would be followed by similar results.

ART. II.—LAUNDRIES AND LEGISLATION.

THE agitation for putting all laundries under the Factory Acts and restricting the hours of women's work has again begun. The Laundry Journals speak of it as the "coming event." Mr. Asquith, who is said to be in sympathy with the movement, has promised "a careful consideration," and Mr. Herbert Gladstone in speaking of a resolution from a Scotch Trades' Council said:—"I have received this resolution and many others of a similar character. The inspectors of factories have received instructions to make special inquiries all over the kingdom into this question. It is

of course, impossible to legislate on the subject this year."

The principal Laundry Journals put the matter plainly and fairly before their readers, in most cases giving both sides of the question, which is not the very simple matter which some people seem to think.

The promoters of this agitation are, roughly speaking, three. First, the Trades' Unions (mainly composed of men with a very small proportion of women), whose aim is avowedly to force all work into factories, where they say it will be done under better conditions and be "more under control;" to achieve this, it will be necessary to annihilate all domestic industries, which will, they admit, cause much present suffering to working women. Then, many kind and earnest people in their efforts to bring about a better state of things, morally and physically, amongst laundry workers, overlook the danger and injustice of legislation which puts grown-up women on the level of "young persons and children," and so lowers the market value of their labour.

Too many of the well intended, but unjust restrictions of women's hours of work have put them out of trades where wages were good and the work not unsuitable. In the present struggle for existence, and with the large surplus of women in England, this danger is very real and should be kept in mind. The following extract from the *Laundry Journal* is to the point:—

"Perhaps the most ticklish question of all, is that of overtime. Now overtime under the Act is a difficult matter to deal with, as it will mainly affect the ironers, practically all of them "young persons" and women. How hardly the matter of overtime may bear on a trade is vividly illustrated by the labour dispute at the Lower Croft Bleach-works, Bury. It seems that the work at Lower Croft is mainly of the fancy goods description, necessitating a rush of work at certain seasons. Overtime is absolutely necessary. But the Bleach-works are under the provisions of the Factory Act, and the "overtime" clauses must not be evaded. Consequently at the Lower Croft Works boys and women were dispensed with, and their light labour was given to old men and cripples, men who were not able to do hard work and earn full wages, but who were glad to do the light labour of the boys and women for the same wages these would have received. Apparently the "overtime" clauses had been circumvented. But there stepped in the Trade Union, demanding that the men doing boys' and women's work should be paid at Union rates. Of course, the idea was absurd. The extra

rate would mean working at a loss, and consequently there arose a labour dispute. This illustration should be pondered over, for it is full of instruction."

The third factor in the present agitation is the interest of managers and shareholders of large steam laundries and of manufacturers of excellent and expensive machinery for washing, mangling and ironing, which will in time, no doubt, supersede hand washing; even now three women (or *men*) with a steam washing machine can do the work of ten women.

There is no need to legislate in aid of machinery (much of it American) at the expense of hard-working women; it is more merciful to let the change come gradually.

The Secretary of a Women's Provident League in Glasgow was lately requested by her committee to investigate laundries; she has drawn up an elaborate and appalling account of the state of the work in Glasgow, Edinburgh and Dundee, which makes one wonder at the sturdy Scotchwomen submitting to such a condition of things. The result of an extensive enquiry in London and those suburbs, where washing is mostly done, shows that the normal condition of things there is quite unlike Miss Irwin's experience.

The women are, on the whole, well paid and are not coerced into working overtime, but as they are invariably paid extra for it, the steady and respectable women are usually very glad by this means to add to their earnings now and then. A very large proportion of these women are widows or deserted mothers, who contrive by this means to bring up their children respectably, even in some cases to become employers themselves. It is admitted that the proposed legislation will bear most hardly on these women who have few other resources, and will prevent them earning their bread honestly, though, no doubt laboriously by this work.

Very bad conditions of work and insanitary surroundings do, no doubt, exist in some back streets and slums of London, in so-called French laundries and others, but they are comparatively few, and the class of work they do would not be undertaken by respectable

laundresses. Beside the injury to the working women (who strongly object to interference) and the injustice to the small hand laundries, it seems doubtful whether the public will find it an unmixed blessing to have no choice but large steam laundries, where, necessarily, infected linen is washed with the rest, and where higher prices, strikes now and then, and other inconveniences may make us regret, too late, the exchange of the much abused washerwoman for the laundry man.

ART. III. — WOMEN AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE degree to which women shall participate in the responsibilities of the local government of the future cannot fail to be considered when the Parish Councils Bill comes under discussion in the House of Commons. Accordingly, there may be some interest in noting the relative position of women in regard to local government in other countries.

The accompanying table shows the countries in which women have any share in local elections and local administrations. A glance at the table will further show that these are chiefly countries peopled by the Teutonic race.

Our self-governing colonies, as a rule, follow the example of the mother country. The Australasian colonies admit women to all municipal franchises. In the Dominion of Canada, the old French Canadian provinces have not yet admitted them, but they are rapidly obtaining the vote for "town municipalities" and "rural municipalities" (contradictory as the composition of the word sounds) in the newer and English provinces, as well as on School Boards.

In Sweden the position of women is analogous to that amongst ourselves, and Finland has followed Sweden. Not so Norway, where the School Board is the only franchise accorded to women, mothers of children, however, voting for school inspectors. In Denmark they have not reached even to this, though in its distant dependency, Iceland, women in 1882 received the votes for municipal and rural officers.

The Russian "Mir," the survival of the most rudimentary form of local government, the village assembly, retains the votes of women.

In a large part of the German Empire a survival of primitive institutions is also to be found in the votes of widows and women householders in the *Landes-gemeinde*, though this vote is frequently exercised by proxy; in Saxony wives who have property vote through their husbands, other women in person; and here the reader may be referred for further details to the very careful and exhaustive essay by M. Ostrogorski, "*La Femme au Point de Vue du Droit Public*," already reviewed in these pages, and to which the present writer is much indebted in preparing this paper.*

All these survivals possess one point in common. They are all rural. The more the institutions of any country partake of the military spirit, the more sharply the interests and occupations of men and women are sundered; but the occupations of pastoral and rural life lend themselves readily to co-operation between men and women. Thus, when we recall how the early Germanic tribes lived in country homesteads and were an essentially rural population, we may realise how it is that women have had more share in the common rights of the village or the district amongst the Teutonic than amongst the Latin races. The country tastes of our Saxon forefathers still influence the lives of the English-speaking communities.

The tendency of the present time to recognise the responsibilities of women in the public interests of the community is nowhere more seen than in that essen-

* We understand an English translation is now in preparation, to be published by Messrs. Swan, Sonnenschein.

tially modern branch of local government, the School Board. In the United States the extension of School Suffrage to women travels along the line of the newly formed states and territories. From the Atlantic to the Pacific the Northern States admit women to School Suffrage and School offices (California and Montana being the two most recent additions), but none of the Southern States. In some of the Central States women vote for school offices, and in Wyoming, as is well known, they enjoy not only school, but also municipal and political suffrage. Municipal suffrage is also exercised by women in Kansas, and was conferred this year on women in Michigan, with the significant proviso, however, that no woman may be entered on the register till she has shown she can read the constitution of the State in the English language.

At home the School Board vote is exercised by women everywhere, but the Boards on which women serve as members are comparatively few. Still the number advances, not the less surely because slowly, as women with competent experience and training for such work arise. Between July, 1890, and July, 1893, 120 women were elected on School Boards, on 108 different Boards,* while a similar enumeration made in 1881 showed 70 women on 59 Boards.

The number of women Poor Law Guardians increases more rapidly. In 1881 there were women guardians in three of the Metropolitan Unions. In the present year, 171 women have been elected in 101 different Unions. Although candidates have not unfrequently been rejected in the first instance, it is a significant fact that, once elected, these women guardians are for the most elected again and again, so that while 39 of the 171 were elected this year for the first time, and mostly in new places, all the others were re-elections, many for 7th, 8th, and up to 12th and 13th times.

There can be no doubt that the Parish Council Bill, whatever its form, will be a very important factor in

* These figures are compiled from the *School Board Chronicle*.

TABLE SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AS RELATING TO WOMEN'S VOTES.
[N.B.—Offices for which Women are eligible are printed in italics.]

COUNTRY.	MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.	RURAL FRANCHISE.	SCHOOL FRANCHISE.	POOR RELIEF.
GREAT BRITAIN—				
England and Wales ..	Vote restored, 1869 ..	County Council, 1888 ..	School Board, 1870..	Poor Law Guardians
Scotland ..	Vote extended, 1882 ..	County Council, 1889 ..	School Board, 1870..	Poor Law Guardians
Ireland (Belfast) ..	Vote extended to Belfast, 1887 ..	Parochial Assemblies, 1892 ..	.. ..	Poor Law Guardians
Guernsey ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Isle of Man ..	[For House of Keys, 1880]	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
COLONIES—				
(Australia)—				
South Australia ..	Municipal vote	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
New South Wales ..		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Victoria ..		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Queensland ..	Vote extended in 1884	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Tasmania ..	Vote in municipal and rural districts..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
New Zealand ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
(Dominion of Canada)—				
Ontario ..	Vote extended in 1884 ..	In "district municipalities"	School Board	.. ..
Nova Scotia ..	Vote extended in 1884	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Manitoba ..	Vote extended in 1886	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
New Brunswick ..	Vote extended in 1888	In "rural municipalities"	.. ..	.. ..
British Columbia ..	Vote extended in 1888 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
UNITED STATES ..	In three States { Wyoming* ..	.. ..	in 21 States	.. ..
	{ Kansas ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	{ Michigan ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
SCANDINAVIA—				
Sweden.. ..	Councils (elected by General Assem- bly of Ratepayers), 1872 ..	Rural officials (elected by General Assembly of Ratepayers), 1862 ..	School Board, 1889..	Committees of Relief for the poor, 1889
Norway ..	.. ..	.. ..	School Board, 1889	.. ..
Denmark—	.. ..	.. ..	[Mothers vote for school inspectors]	.. ..
Iceland ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Russia ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Finland ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
GERMAN EMPIRE—				
Prussia.. ..	.. ..	"Mir" ("rudimentary type of Local Self Government") ..	.. ..	.. ..
Westphalia ..	.. ..	Rural officials (elected by General As- sembly of Ratepayers), 1865	.. ..	.. ..
Schleswig Holstein ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Saxony ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Brunswick ..	.. ..	Rural (Landesgemein) votes by proxy	.. ..	.. ..
AUSTRIA ..	.. ..	Ditto. Wives vote through their hus- bands; other women in person	.. ..	.. ..
Croatia ..	.. ..	Ditto. Proxies permitted	.. ..	.. ..
Belgium ..	.. ..	Women of property, by proxy	.. ..	.. ..
Italy ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Roumania ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

EDITOR'S NOTE.—While endeavouring to make this table as complete as possible, the editor is conscious there may be omissions and would be glad to know of any corrections or additions.

the efforts which the social reformers of the coming years will have to make in investing country life with some of the human interests which now attract away from the villages to the great centres of population. The surroundings of Nature do not give the stimulus to the emotions and impulses of the multitude which intercourse with human beings affords. If the people are to be attracted back to the villages, it must be by bringing more incidents of human interest, more of the excitement of will meeting with will into life in the hamlets.

"The parish," as Mr. Toulmin Smith truly says, "is with us the institution through which the inner life of the people is developed, and in which it should be habitually exercised." A Bill which deals with the "inner life of the people" will need to call forth the conjoint experience of men and women on its counsels, if it is indeed to reach the home needs of rural England.

ART. IV.—THE INTELLECTUAL INFERIORITY OF WOMEN.

THERE is no decline in the discussion on "Woman's Inferiority," and just recently the theme has been taken up with renewed vigour by the adversaries of women's emancipation. Not that any fresh arguments are employed, or any new facts laid before the public. The system of affirmation, illustrated and supported by facts, more skilfully presented than conscientiously examined, serves to give weight to the ever-recurring assertions that "women are anatomically and physiologically different to men, therefore"—so conclude *Lombroso, e tutti quanti*—"women are intellectually

inferior," "women may have talent, but never genius," "women copy and imitate, but they never invent."*

As a proof of woman's inferiority we are bidden to remark "that the females of birds and animals are inferior to the males," and even insect life is utilised to demonstrate more completely and entirely the innate and irremediable inferiority of women. Then, with the partiality so constant in the ordinary human male when once he is fairly started on the subject of his own superiority and the inferiority of women, we are told that whenever the females are "incontestably superior they are no longer females—they lose the feminine characteristics and resemble the male."

"*Women of genius,*" says Goncourt, "*are not women, they are men!*"

Great publicity has been given to this theory, and these rash assertions are credulously received by the majority and become rapidly articles of faith amongst the ignorant.

Meantime, what is less well known is the opinion of those men, whose knowledge, ability and scientific conscientiousness give solid value to whatever they lay before the public as the result of careful research.

Foremost amongst these is Dr. L. Manouvrier, whose universally recognised competence, together with his high situation in the scientific world and his position as Professor at the Ecole d'Anthropologie de Paris—which greatly facilitates the study of the human skull and brain, to which he has specially devoted himself, precisely with a view of elucidating the truth or fiction of woman's inferiority—render his opinion peculiarly valuable on this subject.

In 1882, after more than ten years' study in comparative anatomy and physiology, Dr. Manouvrier took up the cudgels for women against their adversaries, and in his thesis read before the Paris Medical Faculty, stoutly maintained their intellectual equality with men.

He says: "It is true that some authors have succeeded in making no small noise in the last few years

* Mr. Cesare Lombroso, "*Genie et talent chez les Femmes,*" *Revue des Revues*, August 1, 1893; and Ludwig Buchner, *New Review*.

by republishing—apropos of the difference of the size between the male and female cranium, and the relative weight of the brain—some antiquated jokes concerning the heedlessness and unsteadiness of women.

“Unfortunately for these writers, the carelessness with which they have overlooked vast anatomical differences, such as the different muscular development (between man and woman) allows us to conceive doubts as to their own aptitude for psychological analysis, which is even more difficult than anatomical analysis, in which latter they have given proof of their incapacity. I prefer,” Dr. Manouvrier continues, “putting myself in conformity of opinion with J. Stuart Mill, who always denied the intellectual inferiority of women, and I shall avail myself frequently of the opportunity of bringing anatomical proofs in support of the opinion of the illustrious philosopher, and in opposition to that opinion which owes its origin to an ancient prejudice, the most harmful to the progress of humanity.”

From that date up to now, Dr. Manouvrier has not ceased to work, steadily accumulating proof upon proof of the error of the assertion of woman's inferiority, and one after another he deals with them as they are brought forward. His earnestness succeeded in interesting Broca, whose pupil he was, and he frequently refers to the part the great anthropologist took in his work.

In 1881, Dr. Manouvrier read a paper at the Congress held at Algiers by the Association Française pour l'Avancement des Sciences, in which he calls attention to the negligent and careless manner in which craniology had hitherto been studied. Skulls of distinguished men and women, and those of idiots and habitual criminals were examined and reported upon without reference to the size and stature of the bodies to which they had belonged, so that, notwithstanding that the human brain and skull have continually been subjects of study and observation, anatomists have apparently always considered them as though independent and apart from the rest of the skeleton.

It is easy to conceive the numerous errors which have been the result and consequence of this clumsy mode of examination, but what is less comprehensible

is the assurance with which conclusions have been drawn pell-mell and woman labelled INFERIOR. The first thing Dr. Manouvrier decided to do was to establish a method of investigation more worthy of the name of Science, and in order to do this he began by dividing the subject into divers sections:—

1. The different species of vertebræ.
2. The same species at different ages.
3. Different races of a same species.
4. Differences between individuals of same age and sex.
5. Differences between individuals of different sex.

It is only with the latter category that we have to do at present, and on this point women have every reason to be gratified with what is now the verdict of those men who, like Dr. Manouvrier, have taken the pains to study the subject themselves, instead of taking for granted and inconsiderately repeating the errors of their predecessors.

In 1882 at La Rochelle* Dr. Manouvrier read his remarkable work on the "Size of the Frontal Bone." By a great number of experiments made on male and female skulls—of which one hundred of each were taken from the Paris Catacombs—he demonstrates not only that the female forehead is as capacious as man's, but that woman possesses the higher type of head, as the curve of the forehead—which is only found in the human race—is sharper, and the parietal development less than in man.

Professor Manouvrier positively gloats over his rich treasure of proofs of woman's worth, and he cannot refrain from gently reminding men that if he were so inclined he could now turn the tables on them, and by bell and book witness to *their* inferiority. For, in addition to the above, the coronal suture is in woman less oblique than in man, and it is well known that the obliquity of the coronal suture is extreme in microcephalous idiots and monkeys!

It is, however, in his book † published in 1885, that

* Congrès de l'Association française pour l'Avancement des Sciences.

† Sur l'Interpretation de la Quantité dans l'Encephale et du Poids du Cerveau en particulier, published by G. Masson. Paris.

Dr. Manouvrier explains his system of research, his methods of examination, and gives the result of his work. To it I would refer those whom the question interests, for they will there find answers to the absurdly unjust accusations of mental inferiority made against women.

The words in which Professor Manouvrier terminates the volume are characteristic of his scientific respect for Truth. "I have not," he says, "myself, been able to push my investigations further in this direction; but others, I hope, will follow, and they will, if needful, rectify what I have only begun."

There is no attempt in this very short paper to do anything more than call attention to the fact that, while absurd and false doctrines concerning women are being bandied about and largely promulgated, true savants are working quietly in silent laboratories in research of Truth, and once more we have the satisfaction to find that Truth is again in favour of women.

We must acknowledge that, this being so, we have further incentive to work—to work earnestly and ardently for the advent of that future when woman shall no longer be obliged to regard man as her adversary, but as her helpmeet for the good of the Commonwealth; when man and woman shall work together in whatsoever domain they are each best fitted for, without foolish distinction of sex, as has hitherto been to the hurt of mankind.

September, 1893.

JEANNE E. SCHMAHL.

ART. V.—THE LADIES' HEALTH SOCIETY OF MANCHESTER AND SALFORD.

AT a time when new charitable and philanthropic societies spring almost daily into life and absorb public interest, it may not be out of place to call attention to one out of many old ones which is still doing good and unobtrusive work. The Ladies' Health Society of Manchester and Salford began its existence thirty-one

years ago, under the title of the Ladies' Sanitary Reform Association, and owed its birth to the suggestion of the late Mr. Thomas Turner, an eminent surgeon in Manchester, who, in the exercise of his profession, discovered the ignorance on sanitary subjects which prevailed at the time. Its beginning was most modest, consisting in the distribution of tracts and leaflets on health topics by three or four ladies. Finding this by itself made little impression, they engaged a respectable woman to go from door to door, among the poorer classes of the population, to teach and help them as opportunity offered. This was a step in advance, but the labour of one woman naturally proved how inadequate this provision was for the work.

About the year 1879, however, the late Bishop of Manchester, Dr. Fraser, drew attention to the system of district visitation among the poorer inhabitants of Elberfeld. The experience of the ladies of the Health Society led them to appreciate the plan the more thoroughly, as the evils of modern manufacturing life had been so vividly brought before them in Manchester and Salford. The massing of the operatives in districts convenient for their work, but distant from the homes of their employers, had brought forth evil fruit in the increasing separation of rich and poor. The main idea of the Elberfeld plan was, of course, not new. It had long been carried out by the clergy and district visitors belonging to the churches and chapels, but it required great extension and more efficient organisation. In England, too, it would be necessary to work without the support of the municipality given in Germany, and the assistance given by the visitors must be purely voluntary, and not compulsory as at Elberfeld. But it was necessary that something should be done to meet the change of conditions which had grown up with the increase of manufactures and the growth of great towns, and to bridge over to some extent the gulf between rich and poor. The gulf of distance—the absolute distance between the homes of the helpers and of those they would help—was an initial difficulty, nor was the moral distance less than

the physical. The great centres of working-class population were far away, and little of a softening or elevating character was to be found in them—no fine buildings, no green fields or bright skies, no open spaces where parents and children could enjoy themselves when their work was done; only square, high, many-windowed factories, and rows upon rows of little cottages, each like its neighbour, smoke-darkened skies, polluted air and narrow streets, with beer-houses for their only places of recreation.

These were the conditions the Society had to combat in their attempt to popularise sanitary knowledge, and to elevate the people physically, socially, morally and religiously. The means they employed was the united efforts of ladies of position and working women belonging to the class they sought to influence, and it is to this combination that the success of the movement is due, the one being the complement of the other. The Health Visitor is herself one of the people. She understands their ways and feelings, and can advise and enlighten her lady superintendent when she might otherwise be at fault. On the other hand, the broader outside views and more impartial judgment of the lady benefits the Health Visitor, prevents her work from sinking into a perfunctory and lifeless routine, relieves her of part of her responsibility, and enables her to support the constant sight of suffering and to meet the perplexities which frequently beset her. Each lady is bound to visit her district once a week and to hold a Mothers' Meeting, but there are few districts where the ladies are not found on other days as well, either alone or in company with the Health Visitor.

There is no written record of the work of the first fourteen or fifteen years of the Society, but by the end of that time it had developed the framework of the constitution upon which its further development has been built. There are now in Manchester and Salford seventeen districts with eighteen Health Visitors and thirty-three ladies, besides frequent outside help from friends. After complying with certain rules, the management of each district is left entirely to its own lady, and the work thus gains in individuality. At the

Mothers' Meetings very simple health addresses and conversations are held; the Health Visitor is always present, and a friendly and confidential feeling animates the whole party. Such questions as personal and household cleanliness, thrift, ventilation, prevention of infection, care of children and babies, are discussed, varied by demonstrations of sick-nursing, cooking, cutting out clothing and mending. Occasional afternoons are devoted to addresses, historical or otherwise, and music, and there is an annual tea and entertainment and a summer trip to the country. A spirit of independence is encouraged, and loyalty to their country and native city is fostered.

The work of the Health Visitors is very varied. They must not interfere with the district nurses, but they must be adepts at simple nursing, and be able to make a sick bed, wash a baby, put on a poultice, or tidy up a house. They keep and sell a supply of soap and carbolic powder. They live in their districts, and are called on at all hours to minister to their people. They are paid 8s. to 14s. a week, according to the nominal number of hours for which they are engaged, but this nominal time is but little real index of the real amount they ungrudgingly bestow on their work.

Beyond these wages the cost of administration is very small, as there is no advertising, no rent, no salaried official, and but little stationery and postage.

A testimony to the value of the work done is to be found in the fact that when the Sanitary Committee of the Manchester Corporation saw the advisability of employing female inspectors, the ladies of the Health Society were requested to superintend their work. This experiment appears likely to be attended with complete success.

The following statistics, taken from the Return of the Medical Officer of Health for the quarter ending April 1st, 1893, will give some idea of the work actually carried out by the Society:—

“(c) *Female District Visitation.*—In the course of the 13 weeks of the recent quarter, the Female District Visitors, under the joint supervision of the Ladies' Health Society and the Medical Officer of Health,

have paid 7,676 "house to house" visits to poor people; they have made 973 special enquiries on behalf of the Medical Officer of Health into cases of infectious disease or of death, and have also made to him 470 special reports on sanitary defects which have been detected in the course of their daily rounds. In the immediately preceding quarter the numbers were, respectively, 6,337, 930, and 545."

Two Jewish visitors have been appointed for the benefit of the Jewish poor.

LEASING CORN.

PAST, the summer's heat and passion,
Past, the burning August sun,
And in homely old-world fashion
The gleaner's work is done.
Not one scattered ear is wasted,
For the workers night and morn
Say the sweetest bread e'er tasted
Are the loaves of "leasing corn."

Glowing suns of bygone ages,
Ripened sheaves of song and thought,
And Time paid his workers' wages
In the famous deeds they wrought.
'Tis for us, grown worn and weary
Through the world's late autumn day,
To pick up with hearts still cheery,
All the full ears flung away.

Though our toil seems never ending,
Though the mills must grind the grain,
Ere the labour we are spending
Proves our work is not in vain;
Though the good by ill seems beaten,
Though the gleaner's yield is small,
Yet—the loaves of freedom eaten,
Will be sweetest bread of all.

WARNER SNOAD.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

NOTES ON THE APPEAL.

The effort to focus the diffused interest of women in women's suffrage into one concentrated expression by means of a general Appeal to members of the House of Commons has, so far, met with much encouragement from friends of the movement of all parties, and in all parts of the country.

The following notes of progress may help those already so heartily at work to know what is being done in other places, and also serve to hasten those who have not yet begun.

Who may sign.—It may be well to preface these notes by meeting questions frequently asked, and briefly re-stating that the Appeal may be signed by all women over eighteen, whatever their calling, occupation or position in society. Also that to have already signed petitions will not prevent their signing the Appeal, but no one may sign it more than once.

Who are helping.—The unanimity with which ladies of all parties are supporting the Appeal is attested, not only by the names on the Special Appeal Committee, but also by the fact that letters have been addressed to ladies of the Primrose League, of the Women's Liberal Unionist Association, and of the Women's Liberal Associations, signed respectively by many ladies who are prominent workers in each of these organisations.

The Women's Suffrage Societies associated with the Societies at 10, Great College Street and 29, Parliament Street, are giving all the aid in their power to the plans of the Special Appeal Committee, viz., the Societies in Birmingham, Bridport, Bristol, Cambridge, Leeds, Leicester, Luton, Manchester, and Nottingham. A Local Committee has been formed at Mansfield. In Northampton steps are being taken to form a similar committee.

In Scotland an influential committee is being formed to carry out similar lines, and in Ireland many ladies

have thrown themselves heartily into the work. The Executive Committee of the *Women's Co-operation Guild* have recommended the Appeal to the attention of the local secretaries of the Guild in their winter circular.

Meetings.—The series of meetings which the work for the Appeal bids fair to call forth began with a drawing-room meeting at Reigate, held at the house of Mrs. Powell, when Miss Mordan explained the objects and methods of work of the Appeal Committee. Miss Mordan also gave an address to the same effect on August 29th, at the Albert Hall, Ventnor, Mr. Albert Bull, C.C., presiding. At the close of the meeting, by invitation of Miss Malcolm Kerr, to whose initiative the meeting was due, many ladies present signed the Appeal, or took books to collect names.

At Luton a most successful conference took place at the residence of Miss Louisa Bigg. The attendance included members of the Luton Liberal Association, the Primrose League, the Women's Liberal Association, and the British Women's Temperance Association. Alderman Blundell presided, and resolutions were passed—(1) "That women who pay rates and taxes have a fair ground for claiming the Parliamentary vote;" (2) "That the appeal to Parliament from women of all classes and parties deserves the support of every woman in the United Kingdom."

During the week of the British Association, the Nottingham Women's Suffrage Committee gave an "At Home" in the Central Hall, which was the occasion of a pleasant social gathering, and also of explanation of the plans for the Appeal. Professor Viriamu Jones, Principal of Cardiff University College, Miss Wright, of Mansfield, and Miss Dorothea Roberts, contributed to the brief addresses given during the afternoon, and many books of the Appeal were taken.

At Roscrea, a meeting by invitation of Miss White brought together a numerous company, who seemed much interested in the address Miss F. W. Currey gave in explanation of the work for the Appeal.

On October 7th, an At Home was given, by kind invitation of Mrs. Beddoe, at the Chantry House, Brad-

ford-on-Avon, of which a fuller report will be found on another page.

Mrs. Fawcett addressed a meeting at Mansfield, arranged by the Committee recently formed at Mansfield for the purpose of promoting the Appeal, on October 10th, also a meeting at Manchester on the 12th, too late for further mention. Meetings are in process of arrangement at Tunbridge Wells, by the kind invitation of Miss Stapleton, and at Falmouth of Mrs. Lauder Eaton. Mrs. Morgan Brown will address a series of meetings in Dorsetshire towards the end of the month, also a meeting at Burgess Hill. Mrs. Wynford Phillips will visit South Wales, and meetings are being arranged at Bristol, Huddersfield, Leeds, Trowbridge, &c.; and a large meeting which is to take place in St. James's Hall, London, on November 10th, will be made an occasion to support the Appeal.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE CARRIED IN NEW ZEALAND.

Women's suffrage is a reality in New Zealand "for women both of European and Maori race."

The news of the accomplished fact reaches us as yet by telegraph only, but this time there is no doubt that the victory is assured:—"Wellington, September 19th. His Excellency the Earl of Glasgow has given his assent to the Electoral Reform Bill, conferring the Parliamentary franchise upon women."

Pending fuller particulars it may be of interest to recall the successive occasions on which women's suffrage has passed the House of Representatives of New Zealand. The first occasion was in 1878, when the Government introduced a Bill with a clause for giving the franchise to women ratepayers. This passed by 45 to 19—majority 26—but the Bill does not appear to have been proceeded with, and the next effort was in 1887, when Sir Julius Vogel introduced a Bill which passed by 41 to 22—majority 19—but was lost in Committee.

In 1889, a resolution brought forward by Sir John

Hall was carried by 37 to 11—majority 26—the next stage of progress being the actual passage through both Houses of a women's suffrage clause in the Government Electoral Bill of 1892. So that for a brief space it seemed that victory was gained, but, as our readers are aware, further progress was stayed by technical obstructions—only for a brief space, however, as it proves, and hearty congratulations may now be sent to our co-workers across the globe.

AUSTRALIA.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—A letter dated August 11th informs us that—"Of late an effort has been made to secure women's suffrage in Western Australia, and though it failed the strength of the vote in its favour surprised everybody. It only failed by one vote."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—On August 15th, the Minister of Education moved the second reading of an Adult Suffrage Bill. On the motion of Mr. Caldwell the debate was adjourned to 17th.

AUSTRALASIAN WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE RECORD.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1873 VICTORIA. | Amendment for women's suffrage carried in the Legislative Council by a majority of two. |
| 1878 NEW ZEALAND. | The Government introduced an Electoral Bill which included the franchise for rate-paying women. This carried by 45 to 19—majority 26. (Bill not proceeded with.) |
| 1885 TASMANIA. | A women's suffrage clause passed second reading in House of Representatives. |
| 1885 SOUTH AUSTRALIA. | Resolution introduced by Dr. Stirling passed House of Representatives without a division. |

- 1886 SOUTH AUSTRALIA. Bill introduced by Dr. Stirling carried by a majority of two, but not sufficient for the two-thirds majority required by the Constitution of the Colony.
- 1887 NEW ZEALAND. Sir Julius Vogel introduced Women's Suffrage Bill in House of Representatives. Second reading carried by 41 to 22—majority 19. Thrown out in Committee.
- 1888 SOUTH AUSTRALIA. Bill introduced by Mr. Caldwell passed House of Representatives by 18 to 17.
- 1889 NEW ZEALAND. Resolution introduced by Sir John Hall carried by 37 to 11—majority 26.
- 1889 SOUTH AUSTRALIA. Bill carried by 27 to 12—still short of the two-thirds majority required.
- 1892 NEW ZEALAND. Women's suffrage clause in Electoral Bill passed both Houses, but thrown out in Committee of the Legislative Council.
- 1893 „ „ Received assent of the Governor.
- 1893 WESTERN AUSTRALIA. Thrown out by an adverse majority of only one.
- 1893 SOUTH AUSTRALIA. Debate in progress.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MEETING AT BRADFORD-ON-AVON.

A numerous company, gathered together from different parts of the county, met at the "At Home" given by Mrs. Beddoe, at the Chantry, Bradford-on-Avon, on Saturday, Oct 7th, when addresses on women's suffrage were given by Mr. Lewis Fry, Mrs. G. P. Fuller, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, and Mrs. Emma Marshall. General Still had also been expected to speak, but was prevented from being present.

Mr. LEWIS FRY having taken the chair, at the request of Mrs. Beddoe, said that he had pleasure in so doing, for he had been for many years a supporter of the movement, both in Parliament and out. He had always felt it was grounded on justice, and that the

objections were somewhat unsubstantial and even fanciful. The difficulty to be contended with was not so much from opposition as from a certain apathy amongst many who admitted the principle involved. The measure had received the support of a majority of members of the last House of Commons, including eminent members of both parties. But, as in the natural world, so with bills in the House of Commons, a desperate struggle for existence took place, and it was not always the best bills, but the strongest, that survived. There was a certain want of momentum in the movement and an impression that people did not care much, which must be removed, and he was glad to see the effort now being made to get at the individual opinion of women. It was a wise movement, for if a majority of women showed an earnest desire for the measure, it would become law. They must not understand him to imply that the movement was losing ground; on the contrary, he believed it was gaining ground. Mr. Courtney had said the other day that it was inevitable. He did not believe in anything being inevitable that was not right, but he believed this to be inevitable in the true sense. The extent to which women were now taking part in social and political work indicated to those who remembered the early beginning of the movement, and the prejudice against women taking any public part, that a vast change had taken place in the last quarter of a century. This vast change was operating in favour of the question of the suffrage. It affected all parties. Women, whether they belonged to the Primrose League, the Liberal Unionist Association, or the Liberal Federation, did not feel they were doing anything derogatory to the most delicate womanliness in taking part in our elections. A letter in the *Times* a few days ago, written from Cairo, suggested two fallacious views. One was that all women would vote "solid." It used to be said women could not pull together! The other was that women would weaken national councils. If women were opposed to a Jingo policy he should regard that rather as an argument in favour. He feared, however, that women, like men, rather enjoyed a fight, and he thought it was a mistake to suppose that women, any more than men, would favour a weak policy in national affairs. If public men saw that women were in earnest the Government would some day awake to the fact that the question was popular, and women's suffrage would become law, to the benefit of the public life of the country.

Mrs. G. P. FULLER, who was then called upon, said she thoroughly believed in the deep importance of the suffrage to the womanhood of England. It was easy for men who had given little thought to the question to ask scoffingly, "What did women want? Look how many laws have been passed of late years to improve the position of women; in time all would be redressed without need for women to stir in the matter." Such men forgot that the very laws they boast of had been brought about through the indirect influence of women, and scarcely a thought of redress had entered the minds of their legislators until the spread of education empowered women to come forward, and it was those women who had gone most thoroughly into the economic position of women who saw most

clearly that the evils were more difficult of remedy the deeper they probed. The franchise was not a panacea, but they knew that when it was granted to any class their needs obtained attention from the Government. It was a pleasure to her to support the plan of an appeal that day, the more so that she could ask all to support it, the question was not, never had been, and, she hoped, never could be, made a party question.

The resolution proposed was as follows:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the Parliamentary franchise should be no longer withheld from women, and heartily approves the plan of an appeal from women to members of the House of Commons in favour of the suffrage."

LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE, who seconded the resolution, recalled the difficulties which had been triumphed over in regard to women entering on literature, or taking medical or university degrees. He remarked that the exclusion of women was one of the chief causes of trouble and expense in compiling the registers, and necessitated a second register for the County Council. He reminded them that the taxation was not now what it used to be when the Elizabethan dramatist gave as a reply to the inquiry, "Who are they who pay the taxes?" "He that hath a cup of red wine to his oysters is hoist on to Queen's subsidy book." Now, whether women had oysters or not, whether they had wine, be it red or white, they had to pay their rates and taxes.

Mrs. EMMA MARSHALL supported the resolution. Though, she said, the outlook had not been encouraging of late, it was true that all things came to those who could wait. But they must remember patient waiting must not be inaction. Good things did not drop from the skies to those who sat with folded hands waiting for them. Nothing really worth having was gained without honest, persistent effort, and she thought the resolution was a sign of vigorous exertion.

The resolution was carried *nem. con.*

Miss BLACKBURN (Secretary to the Society) gave a few particulars as to the methods of work adopted for promoting the appeal.

Mr. DUNN (of Bath College) afterwards made some comments, contending that to base the claims on justice was to beg the question, for that was just which was for the common good. He said, amid much laughter, that the claims for the franchise arose from the fact that now, when so much of the domestic work was taken out of the homes, and women no longer spun or weaved or baked, they sat idle at home.

Dr. BEDDOE, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Fry and the other speakers, regretted the absence of General Still, and heartily thanked those who had come from so far.

Mr. FRY, in responding, remarked that justice consisted in equality of treatment.

ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

POOR LAW GUARDIANS.—Information of the following additional elections of women as Poor Law Guardians has reached us since the list given in the July issue, bringing up the total of women guardians in England and Scotland to 176.

Biggleswade, Miss Barnett.

Cheltenham, Miss Foakes.

Croydon, Miss Williams.

East Newstead, Mrs. Richards.

Doncaster, Mrs. M. Walker.

Greenwich, Mrs. G. Green.

Lanchester, Miss Gibson.

Medway, Miss E. Schön.

Tunbridge Wells, Miss Twining.

West Ham, Miss Duncan (to replace Mrs. Roberts).

Winchester, Mrs. Morshead.

LADIES' WORKHOUSE VISITING COMMITTEES.

We are indebted to the Secretary of the Society for the Return of Women as Poor Law Guardians for the following list of Unions which have appointed ladies' visiting committees under the order issued by the Local Government Board in January last:—Bristol, Belper, Banbury, Bishop's Auckland, Buckingham, Blandford, Basford, Bicester, Burton-on-Trent, Colchester, Carlisle, Cockermouth, Cheltenham, Dorchester, Darlington, Durham, Eltham, Edmonton, Freebridge (Lynn), Heddington (Oxon.), Harlesmere, Hull, Ipswich, Leek, Lichfield, Stafford, Stoke-on-Trent, Maidstone, Nantwich, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Penrith, Stratford-on-Avon, Swansea, Sewdon (schools), St. Austell, Stockport, Todmorden, Weymouth, Wolverhampton, Wantage, Wolstanton, Wigmore Schools for Walsall and West Bromwich, Worcester and Uttoxeter.

SCHOOL BOARD.

The following ladies have been elected on School Boards during the past three months:—

Bassenthwaite (Cumberland), Mrs. J. C. Spedding.

Egginton (Derbyshire), Lady M. J. Every.
Farnham, All Saints (Suffolk), Mrs. K. M. Burrell.
Horfield (Gloucestershire), Mrs Bingham.
Newmarket St. Mary (Cambs.), Miss E. B. Hammond (chairman).
St. Mewan (Cornwall), Mrs. C. E. Stephens.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, 1893.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, JUNE, 1893.

HONOURS DIVISION.

Willis, Edith (Exhibition £15 per ann. for two years), North London Collegiate School for Girls.

Archer, Marian (disqualified by age for Third Prize), private study.

Hutchison, Florence (disqualified by age for Third Prize), private study.

Slater, Winifred Marion (Prize of £5), South Hampstead High School.

Winkfield, Agnes E. M., Bedford High School.

Knightly, Mary Elizabeth, Birkbeck Institution.

Bunting, Dora E. L., North London Collegiate School for Girls.

Dale, Margaret Lyal, Bedford College, London.

Dawson, Maria, Roan School, and University College, Cardiff.

{ Boyd, Helen, Highbury College, Bowdon.

{ Slinger, Ealie, Private study and tuition.

Hahn, Margarethe A. E., North London Collegiate School for Girls.

Humphrey, Edith Ellen, North London Collegiate School for Girls.

First Division.—172 girls.

Second Division.—50 girls.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

PASS LIST.

CLASSICS.

Heath, Bertha Mary (Gold Medal), private study.

Brebner, Mary, University College, Aberystwith.

Evans, Florence Annie, University College, Cardiff.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Lee, Florence Kate, University College and private tuition.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE, POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

Robertson, Mary Alice, University College and private tuition.

James, Mary Margaret Price H., University College, Cardiff.

Intermediate Examination in Medicine, July, 1893.

THIRD EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

Three subjects.—Anatomy, Physiology and Histology, Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

THIRD CLASS.

Stoney, Florence Ada, London School of Medicine for Women.

In the Pass List six women's names appear in the Second Division and one in the Second Division, excluding Physiology.

D.SC. EXAMINATION.

PASS LIST.

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Ogilvie, Maria Matilda, University, Munich, and private tuition and study.

Intermediate Examination in Science.—Pass List.

First Division.—Nine women. Second Division.—Eight women.

Preliminary Scientific (M.B.) Examination, July, 1893.

PASS LIST.—ENTIRE EXAMINATION.

First Division.—Four women. Second Division.—Four women.

CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.—Five women.

BIOLOGY.—Eight women.

Intermediate Examinations in Arts and in Science and Preliminary Scientific (M.B.) Examination.

EXAMINATIONS FOR HONOURS.

INTERMEDIATE ARTS ONLY.

Latin.—FIRST CLASS.

Lunn, Alice Cecilia Page (Exhibition), Hamilton Crescent School, Partick.

English.—SECOND CLASS.

Gladdish, Catharine Mary, University College, Aberystwith.

Badcock, Ada Burton, Clapham High School and private study.

Smith, Isabel May, University College, Aberystwith.

Hoffmann, Louisa, Manchester Central Evening School and private tuition.

Sloane, Eleanor Jane, University College, Bangor.

THIRD CLASS.

Thomas, Martha Anne, Durham Training College and private study and tuition.

Whishaw, Elizabeth Harriet, Bedford College, London.

Brounlow, Grace Elizabeth, University College, Aberystwith.
Fletcher, Elsie Elizabeth, University College, Aberystwith.

French.

FIRST CLASS.

Ainslie, Charlotte Edith (disqualified by age for the Prize), Bedford College, London.

THIRD CLASS.

Fuller, Frances Maud Mary, private tuition.
Whishaw, Elizabeth Harriet, Bedford College, London.

German.

SECOND CLASS.

Dobell, Annie Mary, University College, Aberystwith.
Ainslie, Charlotte Edith, Bedford College, London.
Hoffmann, Louisa, Manchester Evening School and private tuition.
Howard, Mary Agnes, University Tutorial College and private tuition.
Lunn, Alice Cecilia Page, Hamilton Crescent School, Partick.
Fuller, Frances Maud Mary, private tuition.
Trenerry, Ethel Louise, private tuition.

THIRD CLASS.

Limebeer, Dora Emily, Bedford College, London, and private tuition.
Dawson, Kate, University College, Bangor.
Day, Lilian Gertrude, University Tutorial College and private study.

Intermediate Science and Preliminary Scientific (M.B.) Conjointly.
Two subjects.—Botany, Zoology.

THIRD CLASS.

Twigg, Elinor A. N., *Int. Sc.*, Mason and University Tutorial Colleges.

Intermediate Examination in Arts.

PASS LIST.

First Division.—Thirty-two women. Second Division.—Fifty-seven women.

Honours Candidates recommended for a Pass.—Seven women.

ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

The Summer Examinations of the Royal University of Ireland give the following results as regards the women students :—

Matriculation Examination.—128 passed.

Second University Examination.—58 passed.

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

Miss Ellen Chandra and Miss Shashibala, both Bengal Christians educated at the Bethune College, have passed the B.A. Examination of the University of Calcutta.

1851 *Exhibition Science Scholarships*.—Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 have made, among others, the following appointments to the Science Research scholarships for the year 1893: Ella Mary Bryant, Durham College of Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mary O'Brien, University College of Wales, Aberystwith. These scholarships, which are of the value of £150 a year, are tenable for two years in any university or institution at home or abroad, approved by the Commissioners. Only such candidates are eligible as have been for at least three years students of science. Successful candidates are bound to devote themselves exclusively to study and research in some branch of science, the extension of which is important to the industries of the country. We believe this is the first time that these scholarships have been gained by women.

MISS OGILVIE, D.Sc.

Writing of Miss Maria M. Ogilvie, whose name has lately been added to the extremely small list of women doctors of science at London University, we read in the *Queen* that after "taking the B.Sc. degree from University College, she began her post-graduate career by pursuing original research at Munich, where she found, for guides and teachers, Professor von Zittel and Dr. Rothplatz. Miss Ogilvie carried on geological investigations for two years amongst the Dolomite mountains, and the result of her discoveries was laid before the scientific world in the February (1893) number of the *Quarterly Journal* of the Geological Society, under the title of "Contributions to the Geology of the Wengen and Cassian Strata in South Tyrol." By this admirable piece of work Miss Ogilvie has earned for herself the title of the first Alpine geologist of her sex. Geology is a subject to which so extremely few women have yet turned their attention, that Miss Ogilvie's achievements are all the more worthy of renown."

RECORD OF EVENTS.

IRISH WOMEN AND HOME RULE.

Two remarkable expressions of opinion have emanated from the women of Ireland since our last issue.

I.—On August 12th, a memorial addressed to the Queen, signed by upwards of 103,000 women exclusively Irish, was deposited at the House.

The memorial, which had been started under the superintendence of the Ladies' Committee of the Irish Unionist Alliance, ran as follows:—

“To her Most Gracious Majesty, Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.—May it please your Majesty, We, the undersigned women of Ireland, of all creeds and classes representing those of your Majesty's subjects who continue loyal to the Constitution of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby approach your Majesty to express our sorrow and consternation at the possibility of the severance of this country from the Government of Great Britain by the establishment of a separate Parliament, as contemplated in the ‘Government of Ireland Bill,’ now before the House of Commons.

“We believe that this Bill, if passed into law, would endanger the true liberties of the Irish people, and prove oppressive and unjust to your Majesty's loyal subjects in Ireland, so that a number of whom, throughout every part of the country, are expressing by every means in their power their sense of the evils, social and financial, which its proposals involve. Those of your Majesty's memorialists who reside in Ulster, where the principal manufactures of this country are carried on, thereby providing a large amount of employment for women as well as men, and creating a condition of more than average comfort, dread the removal of the trade and capital which have caused this prosperity, being convinced that such will be the inevitable consequence of legislative separation from Great Britain.

"We believe that throughout the whole country distress and insecurity would take the place of the peace, safety and increasing prosperity which we have hitherto enjoyed under a united Parliament, and we view with the profoundest anxiety any attempt, direct or indirect, to sever us from your beloved Majesty's rule and government, upon which every subject has hitherto relied for protection, and under which all now enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty.

"That it may please Almighty God long to continue the beneficent reign of your Most Gracious Majesty over this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is the fervent prayer of your Most Gracious Majesty's humble and devoted subjects."

The document was made up into three enormous rolls, and kept together by an artistic arrangement of red, white, and blue poplin ribbon, the colours being arranged as in a Union Jack. The whole was contained in a walnut casket, lined with Irish poplin of the shade known as St. Patrick's blue, which is the colour of the ribbon worn on the robes of the Knights of St. Patrick. The Home Secretary was requested to receive a deputation of Irish ladies, headed by the Duchess of Abercorn, and representing the Committee who were charged with the promotion of the memorial. Mr. Asquith having written to the Secretary of the Irish Unionist Alliance declining to receive a deputation, the memorial was left at the Home Office by an official of the organisation, together with the following letter:—

"26, PALACE CHAMBERS, WESTMINSTER,

"August 12th, 1893.

"SIR,—I herewith forward a memorial, addressed to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, signed by 103,000 Irishwomen, expressive of their views as to the disastrous effects likely, in their judgment, to ensue if the Home Rule Bill now before Parliament is passed into law. If it be in accordance with precedent, I should be glad if you would be good enough to inform her Majesty of the fact, that the 103,000 signatures to the memorial embraces those of women

belonging to every class and every religious creed in Ireland.

Yours truly,

(Signed) "GEORGIANA L. STEWART.

*"President of the Ladies' Committee Irish
Unionist Alliance."*

II.—The second expression of opinion was a petition, also against the Home Rule Bill, signed by 145,000 women of Ulster, and forwarded towards the end of August to Lord Arthur Hill for presentation to the Queen. The roll containing the signatures is wound round a cylinder which is fixed in a handsome walnut cabinet lined with yellow silk. No one under sixteen years of age has been allowed to sign the petition, which contains the names of a considerable number of Roman Catholics as well as Protestants. The roll is about a mile and a half long, and the cabinet in which it is enclosed is 3ft. square. The petition is the spontaneous effort of a few private individuals, quite independent of the memorial from women of Ireland which has been already forwarded to her Majesty, and it was not assisted by any public organisation. It would have been much more largely signed but for the fact that its promoters did not wish to interfere with the memorial which was sent from Dublin and the south and west of Ireland.

The following is the text of the petition :—

"We, your Majesty's loyal and loving subjects, encouraged by the magnificent demonstration of heart-felt loyalty witnessed in Belfast, and with the echo of the joyous sounds proclaiming the heart of Ireland true in fealty and trust to Ireland's Queen still ringing in our ears, humbly venture to approach your Majesty, beseeching you to use your power in this our hour of fear to save us from the horrors of civil war and the inevitable bloodshed that must follow the passing of the Home Rule Bill now before Parliament, a measure which threatens to place us, your loyal and loving subjects, under the rule of the avowed and bitter enemies of England.

"That God Almighty grant our beloved Sovereign many peaceful and happy days, secure in the united love of her devoted subjects, is the prayer of some of the loyal women of Ireland."

The Hon. Mrs. Saunderson has received the following letter from the Home Secretary :—

" Home Office, Whitehall, S.W., August 11th, 1893.

" Dear Mrs. Saunderson,—It would be contrary to all precedent for such an address as you describe, dealing with a political question which is at the moment the subject of acute party controversy, to be received by her Majesty in person in the presence of a Minister. It is obvious that in such matters all sides and sections of opinion must receive equal treatment, and that her Majesty could not be advised to listen to the advocates of a particular view without a similar opportunity of approaching her being afforded to its opponents. Such a change would not only involve a departure from well-established practice, but would constitute a burdensome addition to the cares and duties of the Sovereign. I shall be most happy to bring your petition to the Queen's notice in the ordinary manner, and if you will be so good as to have it sent to the Home Office I will take care that it is laid before her Majesty without delay.

" Believe me, yours faithfully,

" H. ASQUITH.

" The Hon. Mrs. Saunderson."

In an article commenting on the work of the Irish Unionist Alliance, the *Dublin Evening Mail* says:—

"In the work of the Irish Unionist Alliance the ladies of Ireland have been allotted their legitimate place, and we do not doubt that this is to the advantage of the organisation and the cause which it exists to support. The women of Ireland are as deeply concerned in the question of Home Rule *versus* the Union as are the men of Ireland, and it is right that ladies who sympathise with Unionist principles should have a part in the work of the Alliance. The Ladies' Committee is not the least important of departmental committees connected with the Association. . . . Each week the Ladies' Committee despatch 12,000 newspapers to different parts of Great Britain, and their manner of despatching the parcels, and the care they take to select the places to send them to, in fact, all their arrangements are most skilful and characteristically methodical. The Committee have supplied addresses in various parts of Great Britain to the public to which newspapers can be sent by post, and in this way they have supplied several English constituencies with abundance of literature on the Home Rule question. Throughout the country County Committees have been formed in connection with the Ladies' Com-

mittee, and these branch committees have been placed in communication with certain fixed English constituencies, to which they can supply information on the all-absorbing topic that so occupies public attention. It is the intention of the Ladies' Committee also to form committees in England affiliated with the Irish committees. The memorial from the ladies of Ireland to her Majesty the Queen, protesting against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, has been started under the superintendence of the Ladies' Committee."

THE NEW DOMINICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS IN DUBLIN.

St. Mary's University College High School for Girls was opened at 29, Merrion Square, Dublin, on Sept. 5th. This college will be conducted by the Dominican Nuns, with a teaching staff which shall consist of graduates of the Royal University of Ireland, and former pupils of the Nuns of St. Dominic who have distinguished themselves at the Intermediate or University Examinations.

The Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Walsh, has subscribed £500 to found scholarships for the first four years of the college. The details of the teaching are to be arranged by a committee of the teachers, and the college under the government of a council with Archbishop Walsh as President, and many of the leading Catholic clergy and others connected with Catholic learning as members.

The College fees will be five guineas for seniors and four for juniors; the fees for residence £50 for seniors and £45 for girls under fifteen.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

GEOGRAPHICAL SECTION. — Considerable attention was attracted by a paper read before the Geographical Section, by Mrs. Lilly Grove, F.R.G.S., on "The Ethnographical Aspects of Dancing," in which Mrs. Grove pointed out the value of a scientific study of dancing, which corresponds to a universal primitive instinct in man. Dances fall, Mrs. Grove said, into three distinct orders: the imaginative, the descriptive,

and the religious. The religious are the most important of these orders, some being in honour of the Deity, some to propitiate Him. Sun dances, war dances, marriage dances and funeral dances, all came in for observation in this suggestive paper, which is, we understand, the prelude to a longer work on this universal primitive mode of expressing the emotions, be they of joy or of sorrow.

ECONOMIC SECTION.—In the Economic Section a paper was read by Miss Ada Heather Bigg, on "The Question of Home Work." Miss Heather Bigg opened her paper by pointing out that the painstaking enquiries of Mr. C. Booth, Mr. David Schloss, and Mrs. S. Webb, had shown that sub-contract was not responsible for all the evils of excessive toil, starvation and insanitary surroundings, which had been attributed to that cause. It is now asserted that home work is responsible. The outcry against sub-contract had been swelled by the antagonism of labour to capital, by the dislike of the man who works for wages to the man who works for profit. The outcry against home work is being swelled by hostility to women wage earners, a hostility based on the misconception that women are taking a larger share in the world's work than before, but in reality it was not the amount, but the character of work that had changed, owing to the great changes brought about in all kinds of domestic work by machinery. This outcry, Miss Heather Bigg went on to show, is specially directed against the wage earning of married women (even in their own homes), which, it is alleged, makes women joint earners with their husbands, and tends to substitute the wife for the husband as bread-winner. Whereas, in reality, women of the working classes always have been joint bread-winners with their husbands. At no time in the world's history has the man's labour alone sufficed for the maintenance of his wife and children. So far from keeping his wife, the true account of the matter is, that he and she have kept themselves and the children. Talk about the gradual substitution of the woman for the man as bread-earner is absurd. The woman's share in household maintenance is no more than it ever

was. The facts have not altered, but the condition of modern industry enables us to see what the facts are. In short, a revelation is going on, not a substitution. Formerly a woman working for her family in her home had to pack up faggots, fetch water, bake bread, spin flax and wool, cure, pickle, preserve, churn, wash, knit, &c. Some working men are indeed enlightened enough to see that the ideal to be aimed at is not that the man should be the sole bread-winner, but that bread-winning should go on under circumstances which secure the most comfortable life for the men, women and children of the family, which permits the fullest development of all powers, and openly substitutes economic co-operation on the part of the wife for economic dependence.

WOMEN AND OVERTIME.

How hardly the matter of overtime may bear on a trade is vividly illustrated, says the *Laundry Journal*, by the labour dispute at the Lower Croft Bleach Works, Bury. It seems that the work is mainly of the fancy goods description, necessitating a rush of work at certain seasons. Overtime is absolutely necessary, but the Bleach Works are under the Factory Acts, and the overtime clause must be evaded. Consequently, at Lower Croft Works women and boys were dispensed with, and their light labour given to old men and crippled men who were not able to do hard work and earn full wages, but who were glad to do the light labour of the women and boys for the wages these would have received. Apparently the overtime clause was circumvented, but there stepped in the Trades Union demanding that the men doing boys' and women's work should be paid at Union rates. Of course the idea was absurd. The extra rate would mean working at a loss, and consequently there arose a labour dispute.

The editor of the *Laundry Journal* sees how hardly the overtime clause bears on the trade. He does not seem to perceive that it bears still more hardly on the women who have been dispensed with.

WOMEN AND FACTORY ACTS IN HOLLAND.

A report on the Labour Question in Holland, by Mr. Geoffrey Drage, has been issued by the Labour Commission (being Vol. III. of Foreign Reports), from which something may be learned of the effects of Factory Acts on women's labour. In 1889 a law was passed forbidding the employment of "protected persons, *i.e.*, women and young persons of either sex under sixteen, from beginning work earlier than 5 a.m., and continuing it after 7 p.m., or from exceeding eleven hours a day in all, one hour being given for rest between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., which must not be spent in the factory."

At page 22, speaking on the textile trades, the Report says:—

"The trades included in this group employ a considerable number of women and children, and it is here that the effects of the law of 1889 have been most felt. The inspectors state that women are largely employed in laundries, in chocolate and cocoa factories, in the preparation of preserved meats, fruit, &c.; in fish curing establishments, the cultivation of oysters, in making straw wrappers and metallic capsules for bottles, as well as in most branches of the textile trade. The effect of the law of 1889 has been, on the whole, to decrease the number of protected persons so employed. In the beetroot sugar factories, glass factories, brick-fields, &c., where it is impossible to limit the day's work to eleven hours, or where work is carried on in day and night shifts, employers have in some cases ceased to employ protected persons. Mr. Knyper, the inspector of the first district, in comparing the number of protected persons engaged in industrial pursuits in 1890 and the previous years, says that though their number is not decreasing, yet compared with the number of adult males it does not show any increase. In the second inspectoral district the number of women employed in 1891 was four less than in 1890, while the number of young persons had decreased by sixty-nine; this calculation, however, omits the cotton district of Twenthe, where the number of women and children had increased. In the third district the decrease in the number of women was 0·3 per cent."

AWARDS TO BRITISH ARTISTS AT CHICAGO.

Medals have been awarded by the jury selected to pass opinion upon the paintings in oil and water colours, exhibited at the World's Fair, to the following ladies amongst the British artists :—

In oils : to Mrs. Anne Merritt, Mrs. Adrian Stokes, Mrs. Stanhope Forbes, Miss Clara Montalba, Mrs. Swynnerton, Mrs. Alma Tadema, Miss Alma Tadema, Miss E. Stewart Wood, Lady Butler.

In water colours : to Mrs. Allingham and Miss Henrietta Rae.

In black and white : to Miss Kate Greenaway.

Awards have also been made in the Liberal Arts Group—to the Society for Employment of Women for Photographs. Educational Exhibits—to Mrs. Ayrton (Miss Marks) for her Line Divider, and to Miss Gregory for her Geodoscope.

THE QUEEN OF RAROTONGA.

Under the title of "A Happy Land," *The Times* of September 29th gives the message sent in English and Maori from the Queen of Raratonga to the Rarotongan Parliament in the Cook Islands, and to which the Earl of Onslow called the attention of the House of Lords towards the close of the Session. The message was delivered on July 5th, and begins by congratulating the representatives on the fact that the meeting is held in a Parliament-house which belongs to all the islands, and which has been paid for from the Federal revenue. After setting forth the items of revenue, expenditure, and the amounts of imports and exports, a note is made of the fact that the British Government have agreed to allow the Union Jack to be placed in the upper corner of the Federal flag. In indicating what had been done in the way of bringing forward proposals for new laws, the Queen says :—"We have not prepared any new laws for your consideration. The Federal Government is still young, and we think the fewer laws that are made the better. The councils will know better how to make the laws which each

island may require ; but you will be asked to consider the spending of money to introduce insect-eating birds and for other like purposes that concern all, and which you can do better than each island can do for itself."

WOMEN ON JURIES FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS IN NEW ZEALAND.

The *New Zealand Mirror* of June 20th relates that at the Petty Sessions (Animals Court) several persons were summoned to show cause why they should not have their certificates allowing control of animals cancelled. These cases, which have not been heard for many years, have this year cropped up in considerable numbers, which is a matter for general regret among the better classes of the people.

The possession of these certificates has very properly been refused to those who have shown the old aptness to cruelty, now supposed to have been eradicated, by long culture of the young in better sentiments.

The jury was empannelled in the usual manner in such cases, half of men and half of women, all of whom were known to have been clear of any charge of ill-treatment of animals.

WOMEN AND THE FORESTERS.

At the meeting of the Foresters' High Court, held this year in Colston Hall, Bristol, in the first week of August, the High Chief Ranger (Brother Joseph Pembury) referred to the admission of women as members, and remarked that "the vote of the Ipswich High Court to admit females as members was a new departure in the United Kingdom. It would be gratifying to the members to know that there was a probability of success, branches having been established in the Sheffield, South London, Trowbridge, Nottingham, and London United Districts. The admission of females as members would help to make the Order more useful, therefore nothing should be done to retard the progress of these courts, but rather that the same shall have many workers whose aspiration shall be towards founding numerous branches in the near future. Her Majesty the Queen signified her consent

to be the patroness of Court Victoria in connection with Court 2,630, London United District. The admission of females had now been recognised as an essential part of a properly constituted friendly society."

THE COAL STRIKE AND THE COLLIERS' WIVES.

The following passage from an article on the Midland Collieries, by a local correspondent in the *Daily News* of September 22nd, gives some glimpses of the share of the unfortunate wives in the protracted "Coal War":—

"Since the colliers' wives form so large a contingent in the army of strikers—the unhappy victims of a calamity in which they have had no hand or voice—their view of the situation must not be ignored—indeed, it calls for earnest and immediate attention. To use a common expression, the women are 'sick and tired' of it all. They are weary of begging; they hate to send the children to school hungry; and they agree that hanging about week after week is doing 'maister'—their husbands—no good. They condemn the proposed reduction in unmeasured terms, but generally favour the resumption of work at the old scale of wages wherever possible. The miners' gardens are entirely denuded of their vegetables, and so scarce is fuel that fowl-houses, dog-kennels, and pig-styes have been broken up to keep the pot boiling. Begging from door to door is manifestly distasteful to the wives; they have not the effrontery of your professional beggar, and are too timid to beg alone. They come to our doors in twos and threes, and the proceeds of their expeditions are afterwards divided. I have seen women devour a loaf of bread on the donor's doorstep, too famished to wait till they were off the premises. One woman, to whom a few pounds of potatoes were offered, replied that they were of little use to her without a fire; her children had been living on them, and ate them raw. Surprising as it may appear, most colliers' wives prefer their husbands taking their strike pay in coupons rather than in coin, the simple explanation being that the publicans won't take 'paper,' but the grocers and butchers will."

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN.

Miss Helen Webb, M.B.London, gave the opening address at the School of Medicine for Women, on October 2nd. She begged all the students to take a broad view of the work before them. Not by reading books, nor by passing examinations alone, would they fit themselves for the practice of medicine. The kind of knowledge which was a real power was not granted to many upon easy terms. It called for much individual effort, and, above all, for time in which the processes of intellectual digestion and assimilation might take place, "for the great art of healing is not brief, but hard and long." Each step was but part of a great whole, and each step would of necessity be followed by its own consequences. Hence how desirable that to the study of medicine should be brought a cultured mind, already stored with collateral knowledge, and, if possible, one which had gained something of what a modern novelist so pithily styled the "culture of circumstance." In order to become medical practitioners worthy of the name, they must learn to combine a reverent care for accuracy of detail with a wide view of the relations of things observed. Nowhere did they realise more clearly than in medicine that there was no such thing as an isolated fact. The systems of the human body must be studied separately, but they could not be said to be known until their mutual relations in the body as a whole were grasped. During recent years increased importance had been given to the position of preventive medicine. In the good old times, when fever or plague broke out, its presence became at once an accepted fact, and professional energy was altogether directed to the cure of the cases as they occurred. It was most significant of the times that during the present outbreak of cholera in Europe the literature of the subject had dealt almost altogether with the discovery of the sources of infection and its speedy destruction.

The lecturers of the London School of Medicine for Women have been specially appointed by the Univer-

sity Court of the University of St. Andrews for the Instruction of Women in Medicine, so that students at this school can now prepare for the M.D. and M.Ch. degrees of the University of St. Andrews. The classes for physics and biology, which includes special teaching of botany and zoology, begun at the School last year, are available for students preparing for the St. Andrews degree. This School is now able to prepare students for an M.D. degree in England, Ireland and Scotland, *i.e.*, London, Royal University of Ireland and St. Andrews, besides the Scotch and Irish Colleges and the Society of Apothecaries, London.

TECHNICAL TRAINING—NOTES OF PROGRESS.

We are again able to report most important steps in the direction of Technical Training in domestic arts.

The YORKSHIRE LADIES' COUNCIL OF EDUCATION, finding "that almost insuperable difficulties have existed for ladies wishing to thoroughly qualify themselves in practical work, as well as in theory as teachers of dressmaking," in September opened a training school for dressmaking and needlework at Leeds, under teachers versed in the methods adopted at the *Ecoles professionnelles* of Paris.

"Since dressmaking has been accepted as a grant-earning subject, both by the Education Department for Continuation Schools and by the County Councils, it is likely [we quote from the prospectus of the Yorkshire Ladies' Association] the demand that already exists for good technical teachers will be greatly increased. The standard of qualification is rapidly rising, and the establishment of a school or schools of this kind is an imperative necessity if the subject is to have any educational value."

Full information can be obtained of the secretaries, Miss McCombie and Miss Kate Manley, 90, Albion Street, Leeds.

In BRISTOL the Technical Instruction Committee of the Council of the City and County of Bristol have opened a Training School for Cookery at 2, Great

George Street, Park Street, "for the purpose of training teachers, giving instruction, both elementary and advanced, to domestic cooks, young housekeepers and others, and providing courses of elementary teaching for children of all classes." The superintendent is Miss H. D. Atkinson, who holds a first class diploma from the National Union of Training Schools of Cookery.

The dressmaking class at the Merchant Venturers' has opened this term with a large influx of pupils. Here we may mention that Miss Wright and Miss Willis have had printed little books of notes of the tailor system of bodice draughting, as taught by Dr. T. Darwin Humphreys (late of the Tailor Cutting Academy, Drury Lane, London) and by themselves at the school. These notes will be a great aid to the pupils in following the instruction so ably imparted by these ladies.

In BERWICKSHIRE, the Secondary Education Committee have agreed, in their scheme for Secondary Education in that county, that both sexes shall benefit equally.

The "TECHNICAL WORLD" for October 7th contains notes by Professor Garnett on the arrangements of the Technical Education Board for giving aid to Polytechnics from which we extract the following:—

In order to provide schools for the thorough training of "home-makers," the Board has agreed to contribute £200 for one year (presumably to be continued if the school is successful) to any recognised Polytechnic towards the stipends of not less than three qualified teachers if the Polytechnic is willing to establish a fully-equipped school of domestic economy for girls who have completed their elementary education, provided that two-thirds of the places in the school are open to nominees of the Board without payment of fees. For each of such nominees the Board will, however, contribute a sum of £4 per annum towards the cost of food and dress material. To the Battersea Polytechnic the Board makes a special offer of a further sum of £200 to enable a training school for teachers of domestic economy to be associated with the technical school, the Board retaining the right of nominating one-half of the students in training, and contributing £4 10s. per annum on account of each student so nominated towards the cost of material. It is anticipated that in the course of time a considerable number of schools of domestic economy will be required in different parts of London. The girls will spend the whole day in the school, obtaining instruction in cookery, laundry work, needlework, dress cutting, housemaid's work,

and, briefly, in all the operations necessary in a well-kept home. It is hoped that it will be found possible to secure the regular attendance of girls for at least six months at the schools, and, to make it possible for poor girls to attend, arrangements are made for the pupils to obtain their meals at the school free of charge, and to be supplied with a limited amount of material from which to make their own clothes. It is natural to expect that very many of the students in these schools will, hereafter, be the Board's minor scholars who will be promoted to the Domestic Economy School after spending two years in the Higher Grade or other intermediate schools at which their scholarships are tenable.

WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES.

SWEDISH INSTITUTE FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING.—It is now six years since Miss Theodora Johnson and Froken Dahl introduced the Swedish system of physical training into the West of England, teaching it with great success in the High Schools of Clifton, Redland, and Bath and other schools. They have now opened "The Swedish Institute for Physical Training" at 20, Vyvyan Terrace, Clifton, and here they have built a fine gymnasium, with all requisite appliances for the full development of the system, and have also rooms fitted up with medical appliances for the treatment of patients suffering from spinal curvature and other physical defects.

THE LECTURE SEASON brings some interesting announcements of women's enterprise in this field.

MISS OLIVERIA PRESCOTT, A.R.A.M., is about to give a course of lectures "About Music, and what it is made of," at the Church of England High School for Girls (Limited), 6, Upper Baker Street, N.W. The course includes—"Popular Music of Old Times," "Old Scholarly Music," "Modern Music—from Ballad to Minuet," "Modern Music—from Minuet to Sonata," "Modern Music—from Ballad to Rondo," "Suite and Symphony." The first lecture will be on October 25th. Tickets, for the course, 10s. 6d., or for single lectures, 2s., can be obtained at the School.

MISS JANE E. HARRISON announces six lectures on "Greek Vases in Relation to Greek Art and Mythology." They will be given at 13, Kensington Square

(King's College), beginning October 23rd, at 10.30 a.m. The first lecture will be free.

MISS M. CURTOIS is prepared to give lectures on "Literature," and we hope may repeat to larger audiences the lucid and thoughtful lectures on "Faust" which she has already given to a private audience.

BUSINESS TRAINING FOR LADIES.—We have received the preliminary prospectus of the Westminster Class of Business Training for Ladies, started by Miss Cecil Gradwell and Miss Richardson at 5, Victoria Street, Westminster. The full course comprises Shorthand, Typewriting, French or German, Book-keeping and Business training. The principals propose, should a sufficient number of pupils offer themselves, to start a daily class, for the purpose of giving a short and economical, yet thorough course of business training to ladies who wish to qualify for secretaryships and various business appointments; any of the subjects can be taken separately. For Shorthand they have secured the services of a lady who is not only a most competent teacher, but who has had some years' practical knowledge of office work. Book-keeping, &c., will be undertaken by one of the principals, who holds a first class certificate from the Society of Arts, and who has herself had a somewhat exceptional and varied business experience. "Typewriting will receive special attention, the pupils having the advantage of doing practical work in connection with our office here before the completion of their course. They have been urged to this undertaking by many friends who are in touch with this branch of women's work, and their own experience points to the fact that whatever may be the cause, a large majority of girls who offer themselves for clerkships, &c., are very incompetent, and even if they have mastered shorthand and typing, they are quite deficient in knowledge of the meaning and application of business terms, while even the most simple form of account keeping is impossible to them. Among the owners of typewriting offices, the difficulty of obtaining competent clerks is well known, and we believe it to be admitted that the present system of pupilage

for six weeks is most unsatisfactory both to pupils and to offices, while the plan of taking improvers, adopted by some offices, is with the view of training clerks for their own requirements only, and they learn nothing outside this routine."

THE following advertisement caught our eye in a West County newspaper, and we reproduce it, without permission, as an example of self-help in a practical though humble form:

"Socks and stockings neatly repaired, 11d. per dozen pairs; postage extra.—Miss HEAVEN, Dart Villas, Totnes."

IRISH LACE WORKERS.—In regard to the lace workers of the Irish rose point lace about Lough Erne, our correspondent writes:—"A few friends of the late Mr. Ben Lindsey, who sympathised with his work amongst the peasantry, are trying to obtain orders from French and American firms, so at present we live in hope; but the girls sadly miss his kindly aid, and having no regular wages to depend upon there is a great temptation to them to hurry the work, forgetting that lace is a work of art which, like a picture or a delicate piece of carving, must be proceeded with slowly and with loving care, or the competition of machinery will soon extinguish the industry altogether." Those who are willing to help this work to maintain its ground can obtain all particulars from Miss Maclean, Benmore, via Enniskillen.

OBITUARY.

ANNE PRATT.—The death is announced, on July 28th, of Anne Pratt, who was born at Strood, near Rochester, in 1806. This distinguished botanist published her first book when just twenty years of age, entitled "Flowers and their Associations," a work characterised by elegance of thought and refinement of diction, qualities that marked all her numerous sub-

sequent writings. A devoted student of nature, accurate and painstaking in all her researches, she was also gifted as an artist. She made exquisite sketches of plants to illustrate her subjects. She was the author of "Pratt's Catechism of Botany," "The Field, the Garden, and the Woodland," "Wild Flowers," "The Dawnings of Genius," "Poisonous Plants," "Common Things of the Sea-shore," and other works. Her *opus magnum* was "Flowering Plants and Ferns of Great Britain," which was illustrated with coloured block printed plates, and forms an exhaustive history of all British species, which ever since its appearance has taken rank with standard botanical works. The copyright expiring in 1879, it was bought by the publishers, Frederick Warne & Co., the senior partner of that firm having from the first entertained a great partiality for the work, and in 1880, at the age of 73, the author, with her characteristic vivacity, revised it, and the work was reproduced in a cheaper form. Miss Pratt married in 1867 Mr. John Pearless, of East Grinstead, who survives her.—*The Times*.

LADY EASTLAKE.—Lady Elizabeth Eastlake, the widow of Sir Charles Lock Eastlake, President of the Royal Academy, died on October 2nd, at her residence, 7, Fitzroy-square, in her eighty-fourth year. Daughter of the late Dr. Edward Rigby, of Norwich, she was born in 1810, and married, in 1849, Sir Charles Eastlake, the great historical painter, and President of the Royal Academy from 1850 till his death in December, 1865. The valuable contributions to art literature of Sir C. Eastlake were published in two collected volumes in 1848 and 1870, and to the second series a memoir was prefixed by Lady Eastlake. The deceased lady had, indeed, gained reputation as an authoress before her marriage by her "Letters from the Baltic, by a Lady," an interesting record of a lengthened visit to a sister. "Livonian Tales" also appeared before her marriage. The work, however, which may be considered her greatest, was her "History of Our Lord." She was also an occasional contributor to the *Quarterly* and other reviews, some of her earlier con-

tributions having been issued in separate form in Murray's admirable Home and Colonial Library, and her last published work, "Five Great Painters," being a revised and extended edition of articles which first appeared in the reviews. Another of her works was "The Life of John Gibson, R.A.," published in 1869.—*The Queen*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PROPOSED EXHIBITION OF WOMEN'S WORK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHWOMAN'S REVIEW."

DEAR EDITOR,—Mrs. Roberts-Austen, in her interesting paper in the July number of your REVIEW, on the British Section of the Women's Building, Chicago, expresses a hope, in which most who are interested in the progress of women in industrial occupations will most heartily join, viz., that an Exhibition devoted to women's work before long will be held in London. Everything seems to suggest that such an Exhibition would be a success at the present time

There is no other National Exhibition in contemplation. Women's position and work have been for some time much discussed, and their importance realised and acknowledged. The Exhibition held some years ago at Bristol, and, since then, those of the Arts and Crafts in London, have impressed many who were before somewhat doubtful of the range and goodness of women's work, as to the necessity of affording further scope and more liberal encouragement to enable women to develop the fulness of their powers in remunerative employments. In no way can this desire be more effectually furthered than by having a Women's Industrial Exhibition on a large scale

commensurate with the many and varied interests and pursuits it would have to include.

It would be an encouragement to those women who are striving so earnestly to improve the present industrial position of their sisters, and would probably be the means of calling attention to new openings in which women could profitably employ their talents and energies, and it would also be a striking object lesson to the public, illustrating, as it would, work already accomplished by women in the arts and industrial occupations.

Having taken an active part in the promotion and management of the Bristol Women's Industrial Exhibition, and having seen the good effects which have accrued from it, I feel assured an Exhibition of a similar character, though on a much more extensive scale, would not only be very attractive but of incalculable value if so planned as to illustrate fully woman's work in the world—literature, music, painting, sculpture, and the various handicrafts and industries which give employment to women.

Yours truly,

ALAN GREENWELL.

Leamington, October, 1893.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—We have pleasure in publishing the above letter from the Rev. Alan Greenwell, to whose encouragement and sympathy the promoters of the Bristol Exhibition of Women's Industries were so deeply indebted in overcoming the many difficulties urged against their enterprise. We are glad to be able to add that preliminary steps have already been taken for the organisation of an exhibition of women's work in London, under influential auspices, in 1895 or 1896, and we hope to be furnished with some details for a future issue.

REGISTRATION OF MIDWIVES BILL

MADAM,—The Bill on this subject requires much consideration. A Bill may be intended to do good, but may fail and do actual harm, and I think there is

danger that this Bill may have this effect unless very closely looked after.

The persons who would be most affected by the Bill if it became law would be the wives of agricultural labourers. I will describe the present plan, as existing in a small village of about 200 inhabitants. There are two middle-aged married women, both the mothers of families, who act as midwives. One is cautious and timid and almost always sends for the doctor; the other is very bold, and generally does everything herself. Each practitioner has her admirers and clients. When sent for the midwife attends, accompanied by a younger married woman who is learning the trade. If the case seems easy they manage it themselves; if it seems difficult the doctor is sent for. The charge for officiating is five shillings and food. The midwife attends the patient for a week at this price, looking after the baby, washing the clothes, cooking the dinner, and attending to the children.

The new plan, if I understand it right, is as follows:— A certificated midwife would be established in the village; she must be a person of some education, as she would have to pass an examination on paper. I asked a medical man how it was intended to give these certificated persons practical instruction. "It is not intended to give them practical instruction," was the reply, "nothing is so dangerous as a little knowledge. It will be impressed upon them that they are to do nothing themselves, but in all cases to send for a doctor. Their knowledge will be useful after the birth in attending properly to the patient."

Now is this only the idea of this particular medical man, or is it the intention of the Bill? This should be looked into. Certain points should be insisted upon before the Bill is read a second time. (1) That no woman should be certified as midwife who has not attended at least twelve births with a medical practitioner, and who is not capable of acting in ordinary cases without the doctor. (2) That her charge should not exceed ten shillings. (3) That the medical practitioner who acts in concert with the certificated midwife should not charge more than fifteen shillings. At present if a

doctor attends with an ordinary midwife he charges one guinea (usually) so the expense is £1 6s. to the labourer. This expense ought not to be exceeded. (4) That it shall always be perfectly optional to the patients to employ the certificated midwife or an uncertificated one, just as they please; for unless the certificated midwife has received a great amount of practical instruction, besides what may be learned by reading or lectures, the old village midwife will be by far the best—an ounce of practice being better than a pound of precept.

Fear has been expressed lest the certificated midwife should take away custom from the doctors. There is not the least danger of this; on the contrary, the system seems likely, if carried out according to the Bill, to be immensely advantageous to the doctors, and will bring them in many more fees than they get at present.

COUNTRY LADY.

NOTICES.

"The Woman at Home," Vol. I., No. 1, edited by Annie S. Swan. The number of magazines at the present time is so great, and the quality of many is so meagre, that it is difficult to find a word of welcome for a new one, yet we do heartily welcome one which promises, like "The Woman at Home," to supply wholesome reading to young people. We feel so strongly the mischief that is done by unhealthy and frivolous reading that it is more than a pleasure to find a magazine intended confessedly for "middle-class women," in which the tone is high and the writing above the average. We must allow that the verses are poor, and the illustrations not better than the ordinary run, and we should be glad to see children's experiences and interviewing

articles replaced by others of a more solid nature, but in everything there is room for improvement, and we hope time will prove that these are not essential to the existence of a magazine.

Our contemporary the *Spinning Wheel* publishes week by week a record of the doings of the Needlework Guild, founded by Lady Wolverton in 1882.

We have received a pamphlet by Professor Carl Bernard Brühl, being a lecture delivered by him in Vienna, to which we cannot do justice in this number, but hope to return to it in our next. The title, which to English ears is of appalling length, will serve to indicate the purport of this scholarly paper—"Einiges über die Gaben der Natur an die Frau und die consequenzen hieraus für Bedeutung, Stellung, Aufgaben und Rechte der Frau in der menschlichen Gesellschaft."

The Revue des Deux Mondes for September 15th contains an important article, "La Psychologie des Sexes et des Fondemens physiologiques," par Alfred Fouillee.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NOTES.

FRANCE.

There died last week, at the "mother house" of her order in Brittany, the foundress of the "Little Sisters of the Poor." Marie Jamet was 74, and had lived to see her institute scattered over the world in 253 houses, served by 4,000 sisters. Some are at work in Ceylon, some at Valparaiso, some in North Africa, some in Melbourne, some in New Orleans, some in New York; they are all over France, and are keeping English aged paupers off the rates in eighteen refuges.—*Queen*.

INDIA.

The *Indian Magazine* for September contains an account of the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Ramabai Association, held at Boston, in March, when a report was presented from the Pundita Ramabai, which shows that despite much opposition the school continues to

increase, containing thirty-eight widows, as against thirty at the same time last year, and eleven non-widow pupils. Some well-educated and advanced Hindu gentlemen are beginning to support the institution—the Sharada Sadan, as it is called—and two Brahmins of high standing have actually placed their widowed daughter and sister-in-law in the school. Efforts are being made to raise money to pay for new buildings required in consequence of the increased number of boarders.

UNITED STATES.

From a letter of Mr. Hamilton Willcox in the *Boston Women's Journal* we extract the following statistics, showing the result in Wyoming of the participation of women in public affairs. When organised, the territory was, says Mr. Willcox, "the most barbarous and murderous on the continent."

The census returns show that Wyoming has a remarkably small ratio of criminals to population. While the North-eastern States, which are supposed to be most civilised, and with the least number of criminals, have sixteen hundred prisoners to the million of people, Wyoming has only twelve hundred to the million—one fourth less. The States and Territories from Nebraska to the Pacific average twenty-two hundred prisoners to the million, but Wyoming scarcely more than half this. Idaho has seventeen hundred to the million; Colorado, twenty-two hundred; California, twenty-eight hundred, more than double; Montana, thirty-three hundred, nearly three times as many; Nevada, with one-fourth less population than Wyoming, has thirty-three hundred, two and three-fourths times as many; Arizona with about the same population as Wyoming, has *forty-two hundred*, three and one-fourth times as many offenders as Wyoming. In all the prisons of every kind in Wyoming, not one woman was imprisoned for any offence whatever! In ten years, from 1880 to 1890, the rate of crime to population fell off more than half, though it is said to be increasing in the rest of the country. As the Wyoming House of Representatives has declared,—“under woman suffrage the jails in the State have become almost empty.”

AN OBJECT LESSON FROM AMERICA.

The Boston Women's Journal says:—“One of the large pictures at the Chicago Fair is a striking object lesson. In the centre is the serene, intellectual face of Frances Willard. Around her are grouped her political peers. In the left upper corner is the face of an idiot, with his low and retreating forehead. In the right upper corner is a convict whose hardened face glares at his beholder. In the corner below him is an insane person. At his left is an American Indian chief in all his paraphernalia of war. The inscription tells the shameful fact that “these are the peers of women.” The picture is the idea of Mrs. Henrietta Briggs Wall. The artist is Mr. W. A. Ford. Mrs. Wall hopes by this visible illustration to show in a new way the injustice done by their disfranchisement to women.”

ART AS A PROFESSION.

THE awards bestowed on women by the Fine Arts Department of the Chicago Exhibition are a pleasing recognition of their ability to compete in the artistic work of the world and their right to be fellow-sharers—as well as fellow-workers—with men. The recipients of these awards are all well-known contributors to the annual exhibitions on this side of the Atlantic, and have been well represented throughout this season. Three-quarters of the year now lie behind us; the doors of the chief galleries of contemporary art work are closed; the bees and butterflies alike have flown off in search of fresh flowers, and material of some sort to live or work on through the coming winter; interest in past achievement wanes, and we look forward, rather than criticise what has been done. A short notice of the popular pictures of the year will suffice, before considering the future prospects of women as artists.

No new star has arisen, but the old ones shine with a steady if not very brilliant light. Mrs. Swynnerton's portraits at the New Gallery were strong, truthful, and well modelled, showing a marked individuality. Her charming manner of expressing child life is somewhat discounted by unpleasant colour and an absence of freshness in the painting. "A New Song," by Mrs. Stanhope Forbes, is a good subject picture, hung also in Regent Street; while at Burlington House she exhibited "Moorland Princesses," a beautiful study of cattle going slowly homewards across a west country heather moorland; carefully painted without doubt *en plein air*, it suggested one of Thomas Hardy's idylls. Mrs. Alma Tadema showed a good specimen of her delicately refined work, with its poetic figures belonging almost too much to the shadow world. Anna Nordgren's best work was seen at the Academy. "There was no room for Them" was painted broadly and sympathetically, and the subject was treated with originality. Mrs. Stanley, still best known to the art world as Dorothy Tennant, illustrated, not quite

successfully, "Heard Melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter"—two children from the mythological world, or its synonym, fairyland, dancing to a nude goddess. These tiny people have much of the charm with which this artist can endow even a street arab, but the figures are injured by a line cutting the body in half. Women's pictures were conspicuously badly hung at Burlington House, and those artists who have made any name must be deterred from trying to exhibit on these walls. Amongst the exceptions were Mrs. Henrietta Rae's poetic and beautiful canvas, "Flowers plucked and Cast Away," which gained universal praise, and in the same room "Angels entertaining the Holy Child," by Marianne Stokes. The best points of the latter are the mediæval sentiment and reverence with which the figures are treated, though in other respects they belong to our own century. The scarlet angels are modern children with wings, but children on whom still rests the spirit of the age of faith. In this picture violent colour and ungraceful composition are to be regretted. "A Story of the Woods," by Bertha Newcombe, had also a well deserved prominent place in the third gallery. In the foreground, a boy, who might have lived in an Anacreontic ode, pipes to a girl swinging on the bough of a tree; goats feed in the distance; the grass is richly, harshly green, but freckled with purple shadows, cast by the quivering leaves overhead. The spirit of forest life has breathed over the scene; summer seems more than promised, less than fulfilled, for the end is still unseen. The colour is clean and strong, the technique distinctly good. The Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours are chary of admitting our sex. Clara Montalba is still the cleverest and most largely represented member; in style and subject she is so conservative that her work calls for no remark—it has all been seen before. Miss E. Martineau sent several highly-finished landscapes with figures. Throughout the galleries there were many pictures that deserved and have received notice, and some good portraits amongst a larger number than usual; but as a whole, it must be admitted that the average of exhibition work is not high.

The word art—used indiscriminately in these days to describe a muslin curtain, a copper pot, or a picture by Mr. Whistler—must be here understood to imply “the expression of the beautiful” in some form or another. From this point of view the study of art may be taken up as a profession, occupation, or recreation. The census of 1891 returns 3,032 professional “lady artists.” Many of these are absorbed as designers and decorators by the great firms; their artistic skill and inspiration make our homes beautiful, but they themselves have no individual position. Allowing for the elimination of many so occupied, a large percentage still remains who toil at and live by pictorial art, a very small percentage that is ever heard of. A common form of apology for the failure of women, so far, to take any assured position amongst art workers, is the short time that has elapsed since they were admitted to the full privileges of male students, and also to the want of specialised training in the past, the latter point receiving support from the much-disputed views of heredity theorists. But there are other causes to account for our mediocrity and weakness. For centuries men have—when grown up—either chosen or been placed in a profession, have regarded it as their life’s work, the object for which and by which they live, all other occupation being secondary. Quite lately only have women begun to take up their lives in this way; they may have had definite outside occupation, but regarded it as secondary to home work or amusement, and therefore still find it difficult to work at art as a serious profession, putting it before all claims, social and domestic. Women also are a little impatient for results, and rather resent the long training, forgetting that love of the beautiful is not sufficient, that they cannot express it for others unless equipped with knowledge as well as emotion. Even in these days parents often grudge money spent on a girl’s training—they are uncertain whether the capital so invested will eventually bring interest; and also they make the fatal mistake of discontinuing a girl’s other work when her art education begins. The culture of the mind and imagination must always be

combined with that of eye and hand; an artist must always be in touch with the great minds of the past, and only constant study can ensure this. Women cannot ever have quite the same opportunities for studying life as men; a few have made themselves exceptions. Rosa Bonheur's enthusiasm for her art enabled her to do what few women could; but these remarks do not apply to the heaven-born genius, but to the women who are numbered amongst the 3,032. The best women artists usually marry, and from that time their work almost invariably deteriorates—they can no longer consider their profession as the one work in life which justifies their existence, and possibly has been maintaining it. Art is a hard master, and asks for an undivided heart.

These are some of the difficulties lying in the path to success, but most of them may be surmounted. Women are not inferior to men, only diverse. In the future, as fellow-workers, their strength will lie in that diversity. By patient training, their work will gain in power and force; the disability arising from the want of inherited habits of concentration will be conquered, and their feminine dowry of refined perception, delicate manipulation, sympathy and humanity, will enable them to take a just place as revealers of the ideal and interpreters of those aspirations of the soul which are the origin of all religion, and so of all true art.

H. H. R.

A LADY'S ADVENTURES IN TIBET.

IN their adventurous journey by land from Ichang to Chungking (about four degrees west and two degrees south)—some notes of which should have appeared in this REVIEW had they not suffered shipwreck on the way—Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Little met Miss Annie Taylor, of the China Inland Mission, on her way home from her Tibetan voyagings. The Editor has per-

mission to make the following extracts from a description of this meeting with the intrepid traveller written by Mrs. Little from Chungking, May 6th:—

“Miss Taylor, in addition to the suffering inevitable in a country so bare of food and shelter as Tibet, and in a climate where the strongest often succumb, had her existence further imperilled by the treachery and cruelty of her Chinese servant, and was only saved on more than one occasion from being murdered by the interposition of the more chivalrous Tibetans, and then nothing but the most undaunted resolution, coupled with a coolness and nerve, as astonishing as it is admirable, saved her from perishing a victim to such cold and hunger as it seemed incredible a frail woman should have survived. . . . Her bearing, her bright eyes and animated expression, show her to be a woman of resource and imagination, and in seeing her lively manner, notwithstanding her present weak state of health, one begins to understand the influence she was able to exercise over the savage people amongst whom she has been travelling alone with her life in her hands. She is full of enthusiasm for the civilisation and conversion of the Tibetans, which she hopes to communicate to the people of England, and this, we have no doubt, she will fully succeed in doing. . . . She has just performed a feat which rivals in adventure, while in difficulties overcome it excels, the travels of even Captain Bonser and Mr. Rockhill. Alone, with the help of one Christian Tibetan whom she brought with her from Darjeeling, she has penetrated to within three days of Lhasa, and returned to tell the tale. But for the abominable treachery of a Chinese Mahomedan whom she engaged in Kansa, there seems little doubt that she would have arrived in Lhasa itself. . . .

“It was the Tibetans who protected her against her own Chinese servant, and saying there was no Chief there able to protect her, sent her on under an escort. ‘Whether a foreigner or not, you are a woman,’ said the Tibetans.

“Miss Taylor’s hardships would require a volume. For three days they lost their road; they had no

tents. That and every comfort had to be sold, her servant having taken everything he could from her before he left her. When on 24th of December they found the road again, they just hid away in the hills for the whole of Christmas Day for rest. During all this part of the journey her sufferings from the rarity of the air were very great — palpitations, gasping, inability to digest their barley food. Of even that they had so little. Noga spread a report that Miss Taylor was travelling with a belt of gold and jewels round her waist, and she had to travel by night, finding the cold beyond what any one could imagine who had not felt it. Tea froze as soon as poured out.

“On the 31st of December they crossed the Drichu into the Lhassa district, but had to stop within three days' journey of Lhassa, owing to Noga having gone before making a great merit of revealing that it was a foreigner coming.

“A military chief arrived from Lhassa, very gorgeous in his clothing, and at first rough, then friendly, and indignant with the Chinaman's treachery. There was a sort of trial. And none who can should miss hearing from this heroic woman's own lips how she stood out for her dignity as an Englishwoman, till in the end she not only won respect from all, but convinced them of the truth of her story, thereby saving the lives of her two Tibetan servants, who the Chinaman had tried to make out were treacherously leading her into Tibet. The Chief told her as far as they were concerned she could go to Lhassa, but they would lose their lives if she did, and they gave her an official and nine soldiers to protect her against the Chinaman, besides supplying her most pressing necessities.

“Everywhere she found the Tibetans express liking for the English. They had been especially struck by the prisoners in the Sikkim war being kept alive, well fed, and actually supplied with money to go home with. . . .

“In Tibet she was always called Annie, the name for their women religious teachers, and to look more like one, had all her hair cut off.

"The China Inland," concludes Mrs. Little, "cannot have many more such missionaries, but that it has one such is a thing to thank God for. And whatever Miss Annie Taylor wants for Tibet, whether men or money, we feel sure that the woman who had succeeded in making this journey will obtain."

WOMEN IN GERMANY.

DEAR EDITOR,—Just as I am going to write my quarterly review of German events on the women question, I receive the latest product of our movement, the first number of the monthly paper *Die Frau*. We have quite a number of women's papers in Germany but *Die Frau* is not a mere imitation of existing papers; it represents quite a new era of German women's papers. It is a serious, scientific, and artistic paper.

It is issued by Miss Helene Lange, one of the most serious of the leaders of the women question in Germany; women and men of scientific reputation are contributors. The first number contains the programme of the review by the editor herself; also, a very interesting sketch of the deeds of the Empress Frederick, the most sympathetic, intelligent, kind-hearted empress Germany ever had in the women movement, by George von Bunsen. This sketch is not only of great interest for your nation, which always admired the Princess Royal and now admire the Empress Frederick, but for us Germans, who seem latterly to have almost forgotten the remarkable influence exercised by the Empress Frederick over intellectual life, benevolence, art, and all those beautiful things which elevate mankind.

It would be too long to mention all the articles contained in this rich number—articles written by Professor Wilhelm Forster, Gustav Dahms, Marie von Bunsen, Mathilde Lammers, besides novels, sketches, poems, &c. A column is devoted to professional mat-

ters, another to women's societies, and the last to reviews of books. Altogether the paper promises to be of great advantage to our cause.

Of the two Girls' University Colleges of which I wrote in my last letter, one was opened on the 16th of September, in Karlsruhe, by the "Frauenbildungsverein Reform," and the other one will be opened before this article goes to print (on the 12th of October), by Miss Helene Lange, the editor of the above mentioned new monthly paper *Die Frau*.

A third is to be opened in Nürnberg by the "Nürnberger Frauenverein," but nothing definite is yet known about it. Thus efforts are made on all sides for the advancement of the women question, and even if they are not doing it all in common accord, they have all the same aim. Even the elevated social democrats—Miss Clara Tedkin and Mrs. Kontsky, who lately assured us at a large meeting that they had nothing to do with those bourgeois who want a higher education for women—even they are helping us, because they want to elevate the working women, and this working women question is a part of the great women question.

Yours truly,

Berlin, Oct. 5, 1893.

E. ROSEVALLE.

PARAGRAPHS.

SUGGESTIONS TO WOMEN GUARDIANS.—A new edition of Miss Louisa Twining's pamphlet of "Suggestions to Women Guardians" has been brought out by the Society for the Return of Women Guardians, from the preface to which the following is a quotation:—"The desirability of admitting ladies as visitors to the inmates was urged long ago, when the 'Workhouse Visiting Society' was formed in 1858 for this object, with strict rules as to the extent and limitation of their duties. But the powers granted to them by

Boards of Guardians are far exceeded by the recent Order, and it is evident that great caution and discretion will be needed in carrying them out. Ladies who may have had no previous experience in any similar work will, no doubt, with the best motives, be induced to undertake it, and it is to such that I venture to give a few words of caution and advice. First, I would say, do not be in haste to offer any suggestions as to the existing state of things, but wait till you have thoroughly grasped and comprehended it; and for this end, take counsel from those who are doing the work, and must have knowledge of it, whoever they may be. It is a fatal mistake to be making inquiries, and perhaps suggesting grievances or improvements to the inmates, before you have spoken to the Nurse, or whoever may be in authority, and taken friendly counsel with her.

“It must be remembered that institutions under the Poor Law cannot, in all respects, resemble those of voluntary associations, and this aspect of them cannot be ignored. In the Infirmaries especially, not only the Nurse should be approached, but the Medical Officer also, whose authority in that department is supreme; no changes should therefore be suggested, or even advice given, without consulting him, in the first instance, or, in the Workhouse, the Master and Matron. I have hailed with such delight this official sanction of our old work, that I am anxious to do all in my power to guard it from dangers and difficulties, which are not imaginary, but have actually occurred in a few instances, and which may seriously injure the great benefits which must result from a careful and judicious exercise of the powers now granted to us.”

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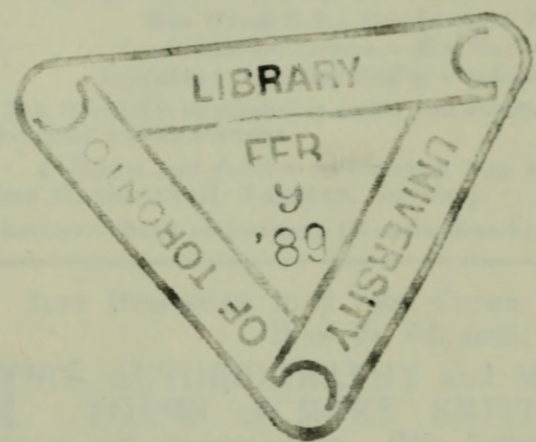
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